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Nevills Has Raised Money.
Captain W. A. Nevills, the owner of the famous Rawhide and App mines in Tuolumne county, who has been conspicuous in litigation in respect to affairs of gallantry as well as legal contentions relative to mining titles, has raised the \$200,000 necessary to meet the claim which the Union Trust Company, as the trustee of the estate of the late Charles F. Doe, holds against the mining man. Captain Nevills has been in the money market for several days, and it was only yesterday that he secured the money necessary to meet the claim against him. former mayor of Sacramento, B. U. Steinman, and banker Patterson of Fresno, furnishing the desired financial aid.

The money was borrowed from Chas. F. Doe, the wealthy lumber dealer, since deceased, about two years ago, when Nevills was engaged in a bitter war with his partners over the ownership of the Rawhide and App mines. The securities pledged for the loan were valued by Nevills at \$2,000,000 and consisted of 99,950 shares of the Gould Gold Mining Company, 99,980 shares of the Rawhide Gold Mining Company, 144,975 shares of the App Consolidated Gold Mining Company, shares of the Paragon Vineyard Company, and 92 shares of the La Favorita Vineyard Company. Both of the vineyards are situated in Fresno, which accounts, in a measure, for banker Patterson of that place coming to the aid of Captain Nevills. Mayor Steinman has recently become a resident of San Francisco. He is extensively interested in financial and commercial enterprises both here and in other sections of California.—Call, Feb. 4.

Don't Deceive Yourself.
Don't deceive yourself. If you have indigestion take Kodol dyspepsia cure. It will relieve you. Rev. W. E. Houtt, South Mills, N. C., says: "I was troubled with chronic indigestion for several years; whatever I ate seemed to cause heartburn, sour stomach, fluttering of my heart, and general depression of mind and body. My druggist recommended Kodol, and it has relieved me. I can now eat anything and sleep soundly at night. Kodol digests what you eat. Sold by F. W. Rusber.

Finds Nugget Worth \$50,000.
The Dondoro pocket mine at Columbia hill, in Tuolumne county, yielded nearly \$50,000 from one pocket last Tuesday, is the news just received from Sonora. The mine has yielded several pockets heretofore, but Tuesday's find was one of the greatest in the history of Tuolumne county. The mine is owned by John Dondoro. The pocket found Tuesday was almost one solid lump of pure gold. The strike caused the wildest excitement in mining circles in and about Sonora.—Angels Record.

Louisiana Hospitality.
A group of drummers were telling yarns on the subject of hospitality, when one, a little Virginian with a humorous eye and a delightful drawl, took up his parable thus:
"I was down in Louisiana last month traveling 'cross country with S. J. Carey (the same being Stonewall Jackson C., at your service) when we kinder got lost in a mighty lonesome sort of road just about dark. We rode along a right good piece after sundown, and when we saw a light ahead I tell you it looked first rate. We drove up to the light, findin' 'twas a house, and when I hollered like a lost calf the man came out and we asked him to take us in for the night. He looked at us mighty hard; then said, 'Wal, I reckon I kin stand it if you kin.' So we unhitched, went in, and found 'twas only a two roomed shanty and just swarmin' with children. He had six, from four to eleven years old, and as there didn't seem to be but one bed, me an' Stony was wonderin' what in thunder would become of us.
"They gave us supper, good hog and hominy, the best they had, and then the old woman put the two youngest kids to bed. They went straight to sleep. Then she took those out, laid them over in the corner, put the next two to bed—and so on. After all the children were asleep on the floor the old folks went in the other room and told us we could go to bed if we wanted to, and, being' powerful tired we did.
"Well, sir, the next morning when we awoke up we were lying over in the corner with the kids, and the old man and the old woman had the bed."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Shippers Have Equal Concern.
It seems to be the theory of some of the more radical advocates of railway legislation that the owners of railway property and the employees of railways are not entitled to consideration and that the pleas for justice to them and for giving to them that protection of the laws and of the courts to which every other citizen of the United States is entitled should have no weight.
Assuming that this is true, and that the owners of railway stocks and bonds, including insurance companies, savings banks and other institutions that hold them in trust, and railway employees and their families are treated as enemies of the country, there remain to be considered the shippers and business communities of the United States.
Proposed legislation professes to be in the interest of securing fair treatment to rival shippers and rival communities. Nevertheless, if the commission bill or the revised Esch-Townsend bill would leave shippers and communities at the mercy of the commission and subject to its arbitrary power, practically free from constitutional restrictions or safeguards, to the same extent as it would the railways.
Every objection that can be urged against the commission bill or the new Esch-Townsend bill from the viewpoint of the railway men can be urged as strongly from the viewpoint of the shipper.

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All Run Down
THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion
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is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

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GILLETT FOR GOVERNOR.
From Humboldt Standard.
About two weeks ago the Ferndale Enterprise suggested the name of Congressman J. N. Gillett as the most available man for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State. Immediately following this announcement all of the Republican papers of the county, one Democratic paper and one Independent paper came out and endorsed Mr. Gillett. Since that time the papers in many other parts of the State have commented upon the proposed candidacy and every paper has admitted that Mr. Gillett would be a formidable candidate if he allowed his name to be used. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Gillett have been waiting to hear what he had to say on the subject for unless he would allow his name to be used the matter was to be dropped.
Last night a telegram was received from Mr. Gillett as follows: "Washington, D. C., January 31—My friends have started the movement and if the convention offers me the nomination for Governor, I shall consider it my duty to accept—J. N. GILLETT."
This puts the matter squarely before the people and Mr. Gillett will now be pushed forward by his friends and it is conceded that he is at present the strongest candidate yet mentioned for Governor and as the contest progresses his strength will grow.
In addition to the telegram above quoted Mr. E. B. Carr of Ferndale yesterday and tomorrow morning the Ferndale Enterprise will publish the letter which is in answer to the editorial in that paper suggesting Mr. Gillett's name for Governor. The letter follows:
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.
Mr. E. B. Carr,
Ferndale, California.
Dear Sir:—Yours of January 12, enclosing an editorial from the Ferndale Enterprise, has been received. This editorial suggests my name and endorses me as the republican candidate for Governor at the coming election, and you inquire whether or not I desire to enter the field as such candidate.
In reply I would say that at the present time I am in Washington looking after legislation of much interest to my district until Congress shall adjourn in the summer.
If, however, the republican party should decide to confer upon me this nomination, I should accept it with deep feelings of gratitude; and, if elected, would exert my earnest efforts to prove worthy of the great honor conferred upon me.
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. N. GILLETT.

The supporters of Mr. Gillett in this city are jubilant over the announcement that he will accept the nomination if it is tendered him. They all predict that he will secure the nomination "hands down" and will be elected governor by a rousing majority. There is no question that Gillett is a strong candidate. The San Francisco newspapers have all considered him sufficiently strong that they have given over several columns of their space in reviewing his chances. It is admitted that he will go to the convention with the entire First Congressional District behind him. This district consists of Del Norte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Modoc, El Dorado, Trinity Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, and Humboldt counties. There is no other candidate before the people today who can go into the fight with such a following. The Standard speaks advisedly on the question of Mr. Gillett's support for it is conceded that he has the backing of every county in his district. Governor Pardee is probably the most formidable candidate in the field at present and while he of Humboldt is friendly to the governor, yet it is an undisputed fact among the politicians that governor Pardee has lost his strength by recent events and he will have little real support outside of his own county of Alameda. Among other candidates are Alden Anderson, Arthur Pisk, Charles F. Curry, Frank R. Short, Senator Belshaw and others who cannot count on more than their own counties when the contest opens. Southern California will probably have no candidate for governor, for it is practically settled that on account of their securing the United States senator they will stay out of the gubernatorial contest. Congressman Gillett is strong in Southern California. Senator Bard is his personal friend and will doubtless swing much support from Ventura and vicinity to our townsman. Senator Rowell, a power in Fresno county, is one of Mr. Gillett's warmest admirers. We can count on support from Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Marin and in fact nearly every county north of San Francisco. It is these facts with which the friends of Mr. Gillett are familiar that led them to announce him for preference. His friends have seen an opportunity and have grasped it for him, and he will be accompanied to the state convention by the strongest crowd of delegates and workers that ever went out of Humboldt county and it certainly looks now as though he will receive the nomination and be elected.

Some fine specimens of Chinese sounding stones have been described by a late visitor at Ch'ufu, the birth-place and burial-place of Confucius. An incense dish of stone rang with the bell-like tone of bronze on being struck with a stick, two pillars gave out a musical note on being struck at any point, and a large tablet three by five feet in area and six inches thick—emitted a note varying with the point struck. These "stone gongs," are found throughout the country, having been known for centuries. The material is a greyish oolitic limestone, and it is said to come only from occasional veins at a quarry a few miles from Ch'ufu.
Peat covers one-seventh of Ireland, sometimes reaching a depth of 50 feet; the United Kingdom has 60,000,000 acres, of an average depth of 12 feet; Germany's peat covers 11,000 square miles; and Scandinavia's supply is thought to equal 3,000 million tons of coal.
The extreme temperatures necessary in modern industries have developed a new kind of engineering work in the selection of materials that are adapted for containing vessels and utensils by their resistance to both heat and chemical action. Reviewing the refractory substances available, Marie Auguste Morat, a French engineer, finds carbon in the form of graphite to be especially valuable, as it resists almost all temperatures, but it unites chemically with iron and cannot be used in work with that metal. Pure silica is very useful, though it softens in the oxyhydrogen flame and unites with alkalis. More resistant still is alumina, which fails only in the electric furnace, and resists all such corrosive actions as oxide of iron, to which silica yields. Chalk, though very subject to chemical action, withstands heat wonderfully. Magnesia, titanic acid and iron oxide are other simple natural compounds; but the electric furnace is producing many complex manufactured materials—like carborundum—that are taking their place for practical purposes. In working with great heat the electric furnace offers an enormous advantage, as the intensity heating is internal, and substances can be acted upon by temperatures that would destroy the crucible walls if applied from the outside.
Electric light baths will soon displace Turkish baths, in the opinion of H. J. Dowling, the English electrician. They have none of the disadvantages of the latter, but act as a tonic, and lack most of the harmful rays of sunlight. They may be used at pleasure. The combined electric heat and light treatment, applied under medical supervision, is proving of great value in certain diseased conditions, and also promises to become popular.
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Even if the world should not be fed on chemical products, there is every reason to believe that the food of a few generations hence will differ greatly from that of today. As population grows we shall doubtless tend to become vegetarians, for it has been found that 22 acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat, but that 42 people can be fed from the same area devoted to wheat. One prophecy is that the time is approaching when the human race will live chiefly on the fruit of trees. Humboldt estimated that an acre banana plantation will feed 25 human beings, while a potato field of the same size would support only two, and a wheat farm only one; and he further discovered that a grove of tall grown chestnut trees will yield six times as much nourishment per acre as any cereal crop. With the reclaiming of

desert areas by irrigation, the planting of date palms, bananas and other fruit trees will result in a vast new supply of palatable and nutritious food.
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World's Greatest Cities.
The following statistics of the population and area of the largest nine cities in the world are taken from an article by Arthur T. Dolling in the Strand Magazine:
London may mean the city of London, which comprises only 673 acres, or it may mean the administrative county of London, which boasts nearly 117 square miles or 74,839 acres; or greater London, which embraces the metropolitan police district, and has an area of no less than 692 square miles, or 443,420 acres. Within the boundaries of the county of London there were 4,535,541 souls, living in 616,461 houses. Within this area must also be counted 12,064 acres of grass, including the public parks and gardens. In the greater London are 6,580,000 inhabitants, and the area forms a city far more homogeneous and compact than greater Chicago or greater New York.
Greater New York covers 307 square miles with a population of 3,437,202. It has 6,766 acres of parks and open spaces, little more than one half that of London; yet the proportion of unoccupied land not under control of the city is, of course, many times as great. The actual agglomeration of buildings in greater New York—excluding Staten Island—covers barely 51,000 acres, or eighty square miles. Less than 5,000 acres of Staten Island's 57.19 square miles is built upon.
Paris has an area of a little more than thirty-one square miles, with a population of 2,700,000, living in 75,000 houses. This is within the ramparts, but if the actual agglomeration of houses be taken, including the suburbs, the area is forty-five square miles and the population 3,600,000.
Berlin, a mere village a century ago, is now the third city in Europe, and the fourth in the world in point of population, having 1,857,000 inhabitants in its forty-five square miles of territory. Its actual increase from 1800 to 1900 was 818 per cent. There is an enormous suburban district clamoring to be annexed, and, with this added to the population of the present city, the total of inhabitants is about 2,430,000.
Chicago is spread out over 193 miles with 1,698,575 inhabitants, but only about 70 square miles of this territory is improved and less than 50 miles built upon. It has 2,232 acres of parks and open spaces.
Vienna, enlarged in 1801 by the addition of the fifty suburbs outside the second girdle of fortifications, has now 1,692,260 inhabitants in 69 square miles of territory. She is now reaching up for the adjoining town of Floridsdorf, across the river Danube, and four other towns with a total population of 50,000 more. More than five-eighths of Vienna is woods, pastures and vineyards, while more than one-tenth is parks, gardens and squares.
St. Petersburg covers an area of 21,185 acres, of which 21,820 are part of the delta of the river Neva, and 1,330 acres are submerged. The population is now 1,248,730, with 190,635 in the suburbs.
Peking and Boston have about the same population 1,000,000. The former is a walled city and contains an area of about 30 square miles. The large area in comparison with the population is accounted for by the enormous space taken up by the imperial palaces and gardens. The area of Boston is 24,000 acres, of which 2,308 are common open spaces and 126 acres ponds and rivers. Boston is reaching out for the suburbs within a radius of ten miles of her city hall, which would give her a population of about 1,250,000.—New York World.

A New Idea.
All old-time cough syrups bind the bowels. This is wrong. A new idea was advanced two years ago in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy acts on the mucous membranes of the throat and lungs and loosens the bowels at the same time. It expels all cold from the system. It clears the throat, strengthens the mucous membranes, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. Sold by F. W. Rusber.

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A Little Planet That Struck the Earth.—Stone Gongs.—Future Fuel.—Materials Not Easily Melted.—The Coming Fad.—A Planet Beyond Neptune.—Food for Our Descendants.—Blue Light Anesthesia.—Sympathetic Pendulums.
For a quarter of a century museums and collectors throughout the world have eagerly sought specimens of the meteoric iron from Canon Diablo, in northern Arizona. This iron has become famous from the number and size of the fragments, from the minute diamonds found in some pieces, and from peculiarities of the locality. It now appears, from the recent work of Messrs. D. M. Barringer and B. C. Tilghman, that the crater of Coon mountain, or Coon Butte, must have been produced by collision with the earth of the very large meteorite, or possibly small asteroid, which these fragments represent. The investigations have shown that the formation of the crater and the deposition of the meteoritic material were simultaneous, that meteoritic material has been found 500 feet below the surface of the crater's center, and that sandstone supposed to be in place exists at a depth of less than 1000 feet. The crater had been previously attributed to volcanic steam explosion.
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Peking and Boston have about the same population 1,000,000. The former is a walled city and contains an area of about 30 square miles. The large area in comparison with the population is accounted for by the enormous space taken up by the imperial palaces and gardens. The area of Boston is 24,000 acres, of which 2,308 are common open spaces and 126 acres ponds and rivers. Boston is reaching out for the suburbs within a radius of ten miles of her city hall, which would give her a population of about 1,250,000.—New York World.

A New Idea.
All old-time cough syrups bind the bowels. This is wrong. A new idea was advanced two years ago in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy acts on the mucous membranes of the throat and lungs and loosens the bowels at the same time. It expels all cold from the system. It clears the throat, strengthens the mucous membranes, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. Sold by F. W. Rusber.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Board of Supervisors.
The board met Monday, February 5, all members present.
Claims were allowed and ordered paid as follows:
Current expense fund—
Mrs C Richtmyer, water - \$ 6 00
W M Amick, mileage - 2 40
A Grillo, " - 2 40
D A Fraser, " - 80
Lawrence Burke, " - 2 40
C P Vicini, traveling exp. - 18 25
City Pharmacy, drugs for jail - 13 25
O'Neil & Podesta, livery for sheriff - 4 00
T K Norman, traveling exp. - 33 75
T K Norman, b'rd of prisoners - 112 00
B C O'Neil, supplies for jail - 13 10
T D Norman, traveling exp. by deputy Gray - 12 75
M Newman, livery for sheriff - 8 00
Bancroft, Whitney Co., law books for Vicini - 3 30
Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., phones - 29 00
Geo C Folger, expressage - 1 05
A Carlisle & Co, supplies for clerk - 17 50
D Berta, interpreter - 3 00
W M Amick, witness fees Murphy case - 17 70
H S Crocker, supplies for assessor - 24 25
D B Spagnoli, drugs - 5 50
Jackson Gaslight Co., gas - 16 70
A J Laverone, removing dead animals - 5 00
H S Allen, painting roof - 84 00
U S Gregory, supplies - 11 15
Geo M Huberty, coroner fees - 18 25
Wm Going, janitor - 60 00
Jesse M Gray, reporting - 3 00
John Williams, interpreting - 3 00
C L Culbert, fees advanced - 2 00
Stinson and Scott, printing - 6 33
Amador E R and L Co, lights - 3 50
F M Parker, watchman - 10 00
Bender, Chaguetta Co, law books for dist. atty. - 18 00
J E Kelly, conveying prisoners, \$15.55, allowed for - 12 55
T S Tuttle, conveying prisoners, \$72, allowed - 46 00
J D Parker, subpoenaing witnesses, \$52.75, allowed - 43 90
Hospital fund—
E Ginocchio and Bro, allowances - 30 00
Mrs F B LeMoine, matron - 30 00
G Oneto, vegetables - 6 65
Sunset Tel and Tel Co, phones 1 80
Antone Matulich, repairing shoes 5 00
W M Amick, conveyance - 10 00
Thomas and Eudy, meats - 50 70
Mrs C Richtmyer, water - 7 00
Mrs J Turner, washing - 10 00
Elmer Barney, conveyance - 6 00
Mary Lucot, cook - 30 07
E Ginocchio and Bro, groceries - 20 75
F B LeMoine, superintendent - 45 00
A M Gali, physician - 60 00
Chiechizola E R Co, wire fencing - 64 70
Amador E R and L Co, lights - 3 00
P L Cassinelli, fish and veg. - 16 80
M Newman, conveyance - 2 50
Jackson Gaslight Co, gas - 14 00
F Giannini, conveyance - 4 00
L J Glavinovich, clothing - 17 90
City Pharmacy, drugs - 12 25
Road district 1—
Joseph Katto, labor - 29 00
Mrs D B Martell, blacksmithing - 16 30
Jas Griffin, labor - 25 00
A Massa, do - 72 00
A Podesta, do - 39 00
F E Jackson, do - 2 00
G Depauli, do - 14 00
D Russ, do - 23 00
G Gerolamo, do - 6 00
M Thomas, do - 4 00
C Beauchemin, do - 51 00
H Bauden, do - 12 00
P Holtz, do - 52 00
C Tabeaud, do - 62 00
Charles Jose, do - 28 00
M Driscoll, do - 6 00
J Doyle, do - 4 00
J Cassassa, do - 6 00
L Bargeletta, do - 4 00
W White, do - 6 00
A Scatena, do - 14 00
Tom Katto, do - 20 00
John Dabovich, do - 12 00
P Rasia, do - 22 00
P Delantonio, do - 13 00
M Oneto, do - 6 00
V B Molino, do - 6 00
M Dabovich, do - 20 00
M Basconi, do - 2 00
P Cuneo, do - 5 00
M Ferrari, do - 16 00
Fred Sharenroch, do - 4 00
J Bastian, do - 34 00
Chas Gibbert, do - 40 00
C Tabeaud, do - 12 00
A Piccardo, do - 24 00
P Lafranke, do - 28 00
John Podesta, do - 32 00
Albert Oneto, do - 6 00
W E Speer, do - 11 00
J Raggio, do - 57 00
F Fulletta, do - 11 00
John Rose, do - 39 00
Chris Radovich, do - 2 00
J Flaherty, do - 14 00
P Gatto, do - 10 00
A Dutrene, do - 48 00
Mrs C Langhorst, supplies - 20 50
Chiechizola Estate Co, supplies - 16 00
Chas Dufrene, labor - 21 00
W Moon, do - 10 00
R Plunkett, do - 21 00
Road district 2—
H Langford, labor - 784 00
T Thompson, do - 27 00
Road district 3—
Geo Fitzgerald, labor - 6 00
M Murphy, do - 1 00
M Ubbens, do - 1 00
A Devenenzi, do - 4 00
J C Duden, do - 1 00
E Crumly, do - 8 00
Chas Levaggi, do - 12 00
Chas Glenn, do - 12 00

DEMAND THE BRAND
Granddard
UNION MADE
SHIRTS
S Allen, do - 6 00
F Devenenzi, do - 40 00
S Scapucino, do - 30 00
A Laveredge, do - 18 00
T J Quinn, blacksmithing - 5 25
M Hearce, labor - 34 00
K Molinari, do - 40 00
L Jones, do - 24 00
John Deterich, do - 20 00
W J Davis, do - 15 00
I Schoonmaker, do - 7 00
Road district 4—
Nick Bernards labor, - 85 00
Pete Garibaldi, do - 36 00
Carlo Soracco, do - 96 00
Road district 5—
Geo L Clark, blacksmithing - 25 25
T Thompson labor, - 15 00
W Stock, do - 9 00
R P White, do - 4 00
D Hartigan, do - 50 00
F Fregulia, do - 8 00
L Solari, do - 7 00
H Kauffman, do - 26 00
L Bryson, do - 16 00

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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Subsequent insertions—per square—each .50

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906

Conflict of Authority.

As might have been anticipated, a conflict has arisen at this early stage of Jackson's municipal history, on a question of authority between the county and the city officials. The law clearly provides for the working of prisoners confined in the county jail on the public highways. The work done must be for county purposes, and the prisoners while so engaged, under the direction of the sheriff, or some person selected by him. This has been the practice in the past. Prisoners have worked on Jackson streets under the supervision of an appointee of the sheriff, who drew \$3 per day from the county treasurer for overlooking them. Only those under sentence for misdemeanors are put to work in this way. With less than three or four men, it would not pay the county to employ them. The board of supervisors this week made an order purporting to authorize the delivery of the prisoners to the city authorities to do street work, the city to bear the expense thereby incurred. No doubt the application, and likewise the order granting the same, were made in good faith, in a spirit of friendliness to the new government. It is probable, also, that political wirepulling was indulged in by unseen hands from the landable motives. At any rate looked at from the sheriff's standpoint, it could hardly be viewed in any other light than an invasion of the prerogatives of that official; an attempt to divest him of duties and responsibilities which the law has imposed upon him exclusively. On Tuesday morning the city marshal under the authority of this order of the supervisors, applied to the sheriff's office for available prisoners to work on the street—to gather up the loose rocks from Main street, certainly a much needed undertaking. Sheriff Norman, said there were three that could do such work, but finally refused to deliver them to the custody of the city authorities. His position is that he is made the custodian of prisoners; that no action of the supervisors can divest him of the responsibility for their safe-keeping, whether inside or outside of the jail; from the time of their incarceration until their discharge or delivery to other institution, he cannot himself lift the burden from his shoulders; and no deliberative body can shift it from him. The order of the supervisors was made in clear violation of their own ordinance passed on this subject, which reads as follows:

Section 1. All persons confined in the county jail of this county, under judgment of conviction of misdemeanor, shall, when practicable, under the direction of the sheriff of Amador county, perform work upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways and public buildings of said county.

Section 2. The sheriff of the county of Amador, is hereby authorized to employ one or more guards or overseers as to him shall seem necessary to take charge of said prisoners while working and to guard and conduct them to and from their labor and until returned to jail, at a compensation not to exceed \$3.00 per day for each day of service as such guard or overseer.

Bad indeed.
Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

The board of supervisors took a commendable step in the direction of retrenchment last Monday by abolishing the office of local game warden. What the office was created for has been a problem with many. Let the work of reform continue.

Reduction in Express Rates.

The Wells Fargo Express Company has announced a reduction on the shipment of bullion to or from Jackson from \$2.50 to \$1.75 per \$1000, when sent in lots of \$1000 or over. A foreign money order system has also been established, and money can now be sent by express order to any part of the world, at about the same or lower charges than for postal orders.

They never gripe or sicken, but cleanse and strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels. This is the universal verdict of the many thousands who use DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills relieve headache, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, torpid liver, sallow complexion, etc. Try little early risers. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore throat was healed and my cough dropped away."
—MRS. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Center, Ia.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

Ownership of Waterways.

The incorporation of Jackson, and the fact that a large mileage of the three branches of Jackson creek falls within the limits of the newly organized city, brings into the foreground the question of public and private rights in relation to the creek beds. It is a common idea that all waterways in the shape of creeks as well as rivers, are public property. Indeed, the opinion was only a few days ago expressed in a public body that the idea of paying for a right of way in a creek bed was something unheard of. Many have imagined, and still imagine, that one effect of the incorporation of Jackson is that it gives control, and in fact ownership of all creek ways within the city limits. What foundation such a notion has to rest upon, we are at a loss to understand. Certainly, if there is no foundation in the plain letter of the law. All the same, it appears to be a popular delusion, and practically acted upon in a measure in Jackson at present. The plain truth is that incorporation has made not one particle of difference in this respect. The city no more controls or owns the waterways than did the county when Jackson was controlled by the board of supervisors. The board of trustees has no right to arbitrarily assert authority over the creeks, outside of such portions thereof as constitutes a part of the public highways or roads. Outside of the roadways, every foot of the creek beds is private property. The city cannot claim the right to either invade or make a dumping place of creeks, or assert a right of way over them, any more than it could over a man's private garden. At the outset of Jackson's city life it is well to have this point definitely and pointedly understood. To pursue a course of action not sustained by law on this vital proposition may possible cause a heap of trouble and expense.

JACKSON SCHOOL REPORT.

For the fifth month, January.

First grade—Pupils neither absent nor tardy—Fenton H. Daugherty, Charles Jeffery, Roy Matley, Edna White, Elmda Vigna, Christina Marelia, Grace Kelly.

Highest percentages—Elena Dall'ama 98 1-7, Vivian V Harris 96 3-4, Fenton H. Daugherty 95 5-7, A. Grace Kelley 95 1-7.

Second grade—Neither absent nor tardy—Evo Perovich, Henry Cassinelli, Glenn A. Griffin, Melvin Thane.

Highest percentages—Henry Cassinelli 96 3-4, Vivian Buich 92 1-4, Daley E. B. Morrow, teacher.

Third grade—Highest averages—Helen Rust 95%, Hilda Lawless 95%.

Perfect in attendance—Enrico Cuneo, Tony Dalporto, Will Mehan, Fay Mello, Wm Daley, Mildred Oliver, Emerson Harrington, Violet Pitols, Dorothy Krammel, Ernest Thane, Leland Kohler, Hoyt Vicini, Rose Marucci.

Agnes E. Newman, teacher.

Fourth grade—Ernest Marenzi, William Carley, Matthew Perlanda.

Fifth grade—Clara Pesce, Lucy Heath, Nettie Tuson, George Williams, John Glavinich, Cory Lester, Stuart Waters, Hubert Marelia.

Standing in class—Ceil Earl 92 6-11, Frank Giannini 91 10-11, Alex Barbagelata 91 8-11, Guy Keiffer 91 8-11.

Fifth grade—Dorothy Heiser 95%, Leonard Waters 94 1-6, Nettie Tuson 94, Edna Lawless 93 5-6, Stuart Waters 93 11-2.

Margaret E. Devan, teacher.

Sixth grade—Perfect in attendance—Ethel Talbot, Hazel Zumbiel, Lena Fisher, Inez Tam, Ellen Hambric, Alma Cassinelli, Thelma Kay, Chris Savich, Peter Savich, Willie Boro, Frank Lewis.

Highest percentages—Alfonso Burgin 96 7-12, Thelma Kay 96 5-12.

Seventh grade—Perfect in attendance—Lena Dal Porta, Nellie Dornan, Eugene Boro, Del Norte Winning, Hilmar Earl, John Love, Emerson Herriek, Earl Freeman.

Highest percentages—Emerson Herriek 94 11-13, Olive Jackson 94 13.

Mary Bernichek, teacher.

Eighth grade—Perfect in attendance—Verne Keffer, Alma Witte, Geo Goss, Mamie Cassinelli, Harry Leam, Albertine Lester, Lucy Perovich, Lillian Gregor, Glenn Hambric, Bonnie McGarry, Alfred Tucker, Ward Kent.

Highest standing—Albertine Lester 98, Lillian Gregor 96.

Anna McLaughlin, teacher.

Ninth grade—Lena Podesta, Augustus Marre, Odo Ginocchio, Edna Palmer, Elsie Dornan, Elmer Clark, Eunice Going, Clara Johns, Edward Lawless, Kate Walkemster, Annie Love.

A. E. Gartlin, teacher.

Ten grade—Perfect in attendance—Bertha Eudey, Callie Seymour, Lester Daugherty, Arthur Clark, Mabel Williams, Loring Kent, Ernest Paramino, Hazel Quirelo, Milton Gordon, Walter Keffer. Standing in class—Hilda Hamack No. 1. 95, Lewis Love No. 2. 90.3.

W. H. Greenhalgh, teacher.

Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. J. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Nichols vs Moore.—Demurrer argued and submitted.
L. Marre vs Wilford Dennis and wife.—Trial had, and judgment given for plaintiff for amount claimed and foreclosure of mortgaged premises.
Estate of Anna M. Butterfield.—Gertrude Barton appointed administratrix upon filing bond of \$2000. W. E. Kent, George Kirkwood, and Frank Simich appointed appraisers; bond of administratrix filed; notice to creditors ordered published.

Estate of M. Miljas.—Andrew Perovich appointed administrator upon filing bond of \$600.
Estate of E. Gemperle.—Order made directing treasurer to pay administrator \$238.73.

New Cases.
W. F. Detert vs John Danielwicz, and others.—Suit to quiet title to lots 1, 2 and 5, southwest quarter of section 5 township 7, range 9, 123 acres, also a water right and ditch, conveying water to said land. Suit is brought that plaintiff be adjudged owner of said land and that defendants be debarred from asserting any right thereto.

W. D. Duke vs Melville Lawrence, Harry Comstock, under the firm of M. Lawrence and Comstock.—Suit for possession of certain lands formerly known as the Bliss ranch. One Frank Langford on the 6th of January, 1905, sold the plaintiff lands described in complaint. On the 10th of January Frank Langford notified the defendants that he had disposed of the lands to plaintiff and that he terminated the lease previously granted to defendants, tendering him \$281.65, being the rent returnable in accordance with the terms of the lease, and \$1 for compensation for grain growing on said lands. The plaintiff also notified defendants to the same effect. Defendants refused to accept said money, and to surrender possession of said lands. Suit is brought to obtain possession of the premises described, and for damages in the sum of \$1000 for the detention unlawfully of the same. W. J. McGee and Smith and Pringle, attorneys for plaintiff.

Estate of Anna M. Butterfield.—Gertrude Barton petitions for letters. The estate consists of a dwelling house and lot in Jackson, lot 5 block 3, valued at \$3000, also lot 8 block 2, with planning mill thereon, valued at \$2000, personal property \$200, and money \$196.25. Petitioner is a daughter of deceased, and the only heir.
Estate of Mary H. Van Doren.—Mary H. Ybright petitions for letters with will annexed, February 17 appointed for hearing.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds.—Serge de Loutsy to E. W. Wilson, 40 acres in 35-8-10, \$10.
A. P. Woods to Goldie A. Morris, lot 2 block 19, Plymouth, \$10.
Eunice M. Noble to the Ione & Eastern R. Co., an undivided one-half interest in 3 acres in 31-6-10, \$10.
Andrew Poggi to Mrs Mary Poggi, 80 acres in 36-7-10, and tract in 35-7-10, love and affection.
Edward Lynch to John F. Davis, interest in Good Hope mine, Jackson, for a valuable consideration.
Annie M. Lepley to Lawrence Burke, 209 83-100 acres in 12-7-10, \$10.
W. A. Nevills et ux to T. W. Patterson, land near Jackson, \$10.
Mortgages.—Louise B. Plasse et al to N. P. Williams, land in sections 4, 5, 6, 10, and 17-5-land 31 and 32-8-14; also 5 88-100 acres at Butte City and 40 acres in 8-91-7, \$6100 for one year at 7 per cent per annum.
Mary Head to Thomas Madden, land in 9-6-11, \$345 for two years at 10 per cent per annum.
Satisfaction of Mortgages.—Ginocchio to Plasse.
Madden to Head.
Ghiridella to Kay.
Dennis to Rose.
Reconveyance.—Eudmy to Moore et al.
Trust deeds.—E. B. Moore and S. N. Moore to F. and A. Eudy and Bank of Amador County, lot 6 block 12, Sutter Creek, \$6000.
Wallace Kay et ux to Alfonso Ginocchio and F. Eudy and Bank of Amador County, lot 6 block 7, Jackson, \$1567.50.
Satisfaction of Chattel mortgage—Ginocchio to Plasse.
Notice of Completion—B. F. Taylor on Taylor residence, Jackson.
Chattel mortgage—Louise B. Plasse et al to E. Ginocchio & Bro., a corporation, 120 head of cattle and farming tools and implements on 4-5-11, \$806.73 for 6 months at 7 per cent per annum.
Patents—U. S. to Wm. H. Blakely, 100 acres in 17-7-14 as agricultural lands.
State of California to Giacomo Poggi, 80 acres in 36-7-10 as state lands.
Proof of labor—Joseph Blum on Blum placer in Mt. Echo district.
L. Cassinelli & Bro., on Columbia gravel claim in Volcano district for 1905 and 1906.
John McKeilvey on Belmont quartz claim in Volcano district.
Partial release—Tregloan to Hartwick.

Guarantee of Redemption—D. Giannini, interest by mortgage assessed to S. Molino, on 40 acres in 12-7-13, taxes of 1897, \$19.28.
Lease—F. B. Joyce et al to J. H. G. Wolf, Defender mine, 18 months, rent 25 per cent on receipts on ore above \$10 in value, and 20 per cent on ore of a lower grade.

Rough Hands Made Smooth.

A man who once had rough horny hands made them soft and smooth with Witch Hazel salve, but he used the genuine—that bearing the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. For sores, boils, cuts, burns, bruises, etc., it has no equal, and affords almost immediate relief from blind bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps only the best.

Royal Reception.

J. Rule and bride, who were married a week ago at the M. E. church, returned Tuesday night, and were greeted by many friends who were invited to attend the reception given by the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs J. Bastian, at their home on Church street. The crowd gathered at eight o'clock and games were played until the supper was announced at 10:30. The dining room was prettily decorated in white and blue, and the table that was spread so tastefully made a beautiful contrast. They all ate and drank for the health and happiness of the bride and groom. After supper was over they adjourned to the parlor and resumed amusements in vocal and instrumental music. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents to furnish the dwelling house in Newmansville, where they will make their home at present.

Looking up A Ditch Property.

L. A. Gross who has in past years operated mines in Amador county, having had charge of the Amador Queen No. 2, and later of the Centennial, has been in the eastern portion of Amador looking into matters connected with the old McLaughlin ditch property and water right connected therewith. He represents eastern people, who are looking for profitable outlets for capital. The McLaughlin ditch has in recent years been allowed to fall into disuse, but there is no doubt that with the expenditure of some money it might be made a valuable and paying property, opening up fields of industry which are now either dormant or totally neglected.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitutional and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer on Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PINE GROVE.

The weather has been warm and pleasant for several days past, reminding one of the balmy days of spring.

Work at the Mitchell mine and mill is being pushed ahead very satisfactorily. A. C. McDonald went to Sutter Creek Wednesday on business connected with the mine, returning the same day.
A load of hydraulic pipe passed through Pine Grove this week bound for the Gold Top. They expect to be in running order at an early date.
Dr. Frieman passed through town on Wednesday, on his way to visit Arnold Bradshaw, who is quiet ill, our resident doctor being away at present.

F. A. Serine is lying critically ill at his home; little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

My Boyer and son Roy, attended the funeral of Mr Beem in Jackson on Tuesday.

Public school is running satisfactorily, under the management of Miss Breese.

A large congregation attended church Sunday evening.

Frank Blakely is plowing, and getting ready for early sowing.

A shepherd dog, belonging to Mrs Liveredge, fell into an abandoned shaft, and lived three weeks without food or water, except what little water it got during the rain storms. Miss Floy Barnes happened to pass the shaft, and heard it's cries. Aid was soon summoned to get the unfortunate animal out. It is gaining rapidly, and will soon be all right. Alpha.

Wanted a good book-keeper of experience for a general merchandise store in this county. Must be experienced and have satisfactory reference. Apply P. O. box 16, Amador City.

Finer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Serious Accident.

A sad accident befell T. J. Seymour while working at the Kennedy mine last Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged in lifting timbers, and putting them in place. He had taken every precaution to remove all wires that were attached to the boards, and other things that might cause trouble. But somehow he overlooked one strand of wire. In throwing one of the timbers on the pile the wire flew back, and struck him in the right eye cutting the eyeball nearly through. A doctor was summoned, and everything possible done for his relief. It is considered a grave case as far as the sight of the eye is concerned. What makes the matter still worse the sight of his left eye has been badly affected by rheumatism, so that he can barely see out of it. The doctor cannot tell yet whether the sight of the right eye will be permanently affected or not.

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Just a little Kodol after meals will relieve that fullness, belching, gas on the stomach, and all other symptoms of indigestion. Kodol digests what you eat, and enables the stomach and digestive organs to perform their functions naturally. Kodol is a thorough digestant and will afford relief from any disorder due to imperfect digestion or mal-assimilation. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

BORN.

DORNAN—In Jackson, February 4, 1906, to the wife of Dave Dornan, a daughter.

Ordinance No. 15

An Ordinance fixing the compensation of the City Recorder.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The recorder shall be entitled to charge and receive for his services in all civil cases such fees as are now or hereafter may be allowed by law for Justices of the Peace for like services.

Sec. 2. The recorder shall charge and receive for all services rendered by him in any criminal action or proceeding, whether on examination or trial, three dollars per day; but there shall be allowed him for all depositions required by law to be taken (including the transmission to the county clerk of the papers in the case,) for each folio, fifteen cents; provided no additional compensation shall be allowed for taking bail.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the city of Jackson, this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,

President of said Board of trustees.

Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT.

(Seal.) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed February 1st, 1906.

Ordinance No. 16

An ordinance describing and establishing an Official Seal for the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The seal heretofore used and now used by and for the City of Jackson, (the inscription of which in the center thereof is "Incorporated Dec. 5, 1905," and on the circumference thereof is "City of Jackson, Amador County, Cal.,") shall be and is hereby established and declared to have been and now to be the Official Seal of the said City of Jackson.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in the said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the said City of Jackson, this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown and Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,

President of the said Board of Trustees.

Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,

(Seal.) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed February 1st, 1906.

First publication Feb. 9.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the county of Amador.

Lorenzo Marre, plaintiff, vs Wilford Dennis and Matilda Dennis, defendants.

And by virtue of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the county of Amador, state of California, on the 5th day of February, 1906, in the above entitled action, wherein the plaintiff, Lorenzo Marre, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Wilford Dennis and Matilda Dennis, defendants, on the 5th day of February, 1906, for the sum of \$908.00, including \$75.00 court and sheriff's costs, which said judgment and decree was on the 5th day of February, 1906, recorded in Judgment Book No. 4 of said Court at page 95, &c., I am commanded as Commissioner to sell all that certain and situate lying and being in the county of Amador, state of California, described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece and parcel of land situate in the town of Sutter Creek, county of Amador, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing on Nickerson street at the north west corner of Lot No. 1 in Block No. 22 in the townsite of Sutter Creek, in said county of Amador, and running thence south along the line of Lots No. 1 and No. 2 in said Block No. 22, one hundred and ninety-six feet and eight inches to Lot No. 3 in said Block; thence in a westerly direction along said Lot No. 3 sixty-seven feet; thence in a northerly direction along fence formerly known as B. Q. Nickerson's fence two hundred and three feet; thence easterly along Nickerson street ninety-six feet to place of beginning, the lot now described being a portion of Lot No. 8 in Block No. 22 of the townsite of Sutter Creek, county of Amador, in said state, and the same premises described in deed of B. Q. Nickerson to J. R. Blake, dated May 6th, 1871, recorded May 8th, 1871, in Book "M", of Deeds, records of Amador county, on page 318, and in deed of T. M. Ewing, County Judge, to Maria Blake et al., dated April 23rd, 1873, and recorded on May 5th, 1873, in Vol. 1 on Town Lot Deeds, pages 289, &c.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of March, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front of the Court-house of the county of Amador, in the town of Jackson, Amador county, California, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated Jackson, Cal., February 8th, 1906.

J. W. CALDWELL,

A Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court.

W. J. McGee, Attorney for plaintiff.

Feb 9 td

Ordinance No. 17

An Ordinance establishing Election Precincts for the City of Jackson, and requiring Notice to be given of the Time and Place of Holding all Municipal Elections within said City.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The City of Jackson, for the purpose of the election of officers thereof, and for any other purpose which an election may lawfully be held in said City, is hereby divided into three precincts, as follows:

Municipal Election Precinct No. 1. To include all electors residing within the following limits:

Beginning at the intersection of the Jackson and Sutter Creek road with the west boundary of the City, extending south easterly along the center of said road to the north fork of Jackson creek; thence northerly along said north fork to a point at the intersection of said north fork with the center line of North street extended; thence easterly along the said center line of North street to the center of Church street; thence northerly along the center line of Church street to the south west corner of Lot 14 in Block 5; thence easterly along the center line of North street along the south line of said lot to the north west line of Lot 3 in Block 5; thence northerly along said north west line of Lot 3 in Block 5 to the north west corner thereof; thence southeasterly along the north east line thereof to Court street, intersecting the Volcano road; thence southerly along the said Volcano road to Water street; thence southerly along Water street to Pitt street; thence southerly along Pitt street to the center of the middle fork of Jackson creek; thence south westerly down the course of said middle fork to the City limits; thence following the boundaries of the City of Jackson north, west, and north to the place of beginning.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 2. To include all electors residing within the following limits:

All the territory within the exterior boundaries of the City of Jackson, lying northerly of the middle fork of Jackson creek, not included within the limits of Municipal Election Precinct No. 1.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 3. To include all electors residing within the exterior boundaries of the City of Jackson, and southerly of the said middle fork of Jackson creek.

Sec. 2. At least ten days prior to any municipal election in said City, the Board of Trustees thereof shall give by one publication in the official paper of the said City a notice of such election, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, and attested by the Clerk. Said notice shall specify the day of election, the hours during which the polls will be open, the places to be filled, any proposition to be voted upon, and the polling place for each precinct. This section shall not apply to a special election for any purpose when a different manner of giving notice thereof is especially provided by statute.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,

President of said Board of Trustees.

Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,

(Seal.) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed February 1st, 1906.

First publication Feb. 9, 1906.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks may be had at the Ledger office; also deeds containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half

Chic Stationery

THERE'S MORE in a letter than is told by the ink. A lasting impression is conveyed by the paper you use.

Highland Linen Stationery stamps upon the mind of the reader assurance of the writer's refinement.

Highland Linen Paper is made by hand from the best wood pulp. It comes in Swiss Blue, Ash Gray and White; the letter and note sizes 50c per Box.

Tablets too, a large assortment, 25c.

CITY PHARMACY

F. W. RUHSER, Prop. Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall
Feb. 1 (96)	34	.24	Feb. 17 (96)	31	.00
2	35	.00	18	32	.00
3	38	.00	19	33	.00
4	39	.00	20	34	.00
5	38	.00	21	35	.00
6	40	.00	22	36	.00
7	41	.00	23	37	.00
8	40	.00	24	38	.00
9	40	.00	25	39	.00
10	39	.00	26	40	.00
11	38	.00	27	41	.00
12	37	.00	28	42	.00
13	36	.00	29	43	.00
14	35	.00	30	44	.00
15	34	.00	31	45	.00

Total rainfall for season to date... 13.52 inches
To corresponding period last season 15.79 "

LOCAL NEWS

P. Cuneo has a large assortment of Haviland and Limoges ware, both in sets and broken, which he offers to the people of Jackson at cost.

The U. S. government is sending out blanks to every county calling for information regarding public roads. The statistics wanted include the following points: Total mileage in county; miles of graveled road, miles of stone roads, road levy per \$100 in 1904, total amount expended during the year on the roads; number of men subject to labor tax; average number of days' labor required per annum for each individual; wages paid for road work; bond issue, if any for roads in past ten years.

Miss Mary Hase, who has been visiting May Love, returned to her home in San Francisco on Friday. Wm. Henry Jr. and wife left Monday morning for Stockton on a business trip.

P. Cuneo, successor to F. Cademartori, has laid in a supply of miners' and laboring men's clothes at prices which will be satisfactory to all.

We can supply fresh cut flowers at short notice for all occasions. Artificial and everlasting flowers always in stock. P. Cuneo at Cademartori's bakery, Jackson.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, nailing location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

At the meeting of the Degree of Honor held Monday evening, Mrs. Lillie French was elected delegate to attend the grand lodge which meets in Santa Cruz April 11th.

Dr. Nicolas and wife, of Texas also his brother from Oregon, who have been visiting their sister Mrs. M. Clark for over two months, left last week for the southern part of the state, where they intend to make a home. The doctor has been a medical practitioner at Brownsville, Texas, on the Mexican gulf, for twenty two years. The great drawback of that region is the race problem, the superabundance of the colored population. It is for that reason that he is leaving. Both brothers are over 60 years of age, and will likely settle together in the neighborhood of Riverside.

Bert Seymour, son of Thomas Seymour, who is employed in the railroad company, in San Francisco, met with a serious accident a few weeks ago. Some small pebbles got into the rails, and he was picking them out; seeing a rather large one he kicked at it, and in doing so a long narrow metal which was projecting from the rails ran into his large toe on the right foot, nothing serious is apprehended, but he will not be able to work for some time.

Mrs. Annie Shear, who came up from San Francisco last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Winnie Love, returned to San Francisco Monday. She was accompanied by Robert and Tom Love.

Revival services have been held in the M. E. church during the week, commencing last Friday. Rev. J. W. Robinson of Long Beach is the evangelist, assisted by E. A. Arne of Carmel-by-the-sea, as the gospel singer. Crowds have flocked to the services each evening, attracted largely by the singing.

A full line of ladies' and children's trimmed, and ready to wear hats to be closed out below cost at Mrs. K. L. Delahide's.

A laborer named Chris Salovich, engaged with a repair crew working on the I and E railroad track, a mile or so below Martell's met with an accident yesterday. It seems that while a hand car was going at a rapid gait, several of the occupants were either thrown off, or jumped off, and in doing so Salovich had his right cheek and lip cut badly, requiring a doctor's attention. Another man was hurt at the same time, but only slightly.

SUICIDE AT VOLCANO.

Matthew White, an Octogenarian, Shoots Himself.

An old settler of Volcano, named Matthew White, was found dead in his cabin in Volcano on Thursday evening of last week. A bullet hole in the head, and a rifle near by, told the tale of self-destruction. The rash act was committed some time between noon and six o'clock. The victim was indulgent in intoxicating liquor, but it is claimed he had not drunk to excess for some time prior to his death. He had threatened to make an end of himself on several occasions, being extremely old, 80 years, and living alone, he seemed to think that he was no longer able to take care of himself, owing to the increasing infirmities of age. Coroner Huberty went up to Volcano and held an inquest the same night at 11 o'clock, before the following jurors: H. M. Ubins, F. W. Griesback, Ed. Marano, E. R. Santirio, Alfred Bonneau, John Canvia and Tom Joy. The only witness examined was James Cosgrove, who last saw the man alive. He testified that about noon of that day he saw his preparing dinner for himself, and he appeared in good spirits. Between half past 5 and 6 o'clock he called at deceased's home, and called out. "How are you getting along, Matt." There was no response. He went to outbuildings in search of him, without result. He returned to the house, entered, and as it was dark struck a match, and saw the old man sitting on a box by the table, with blood all over his shirt, and a pool of the crimson fluid on the floor. He spoke to him, "Matt, are you hurt." Getting no reply he felt his pulse, and found that he was cold in death. It is believed that he held the rifle with one hand in position while with a piece of a shake in the other he discharged the weapon. About three weeks ago in a conversation with Cosgrove, he seemed depressed, and called him back after once parting, and told him he would never see him alive again. He was accustomed to drinking, but as far as the witness knew, had not drank for two weeks. He was a native of Scotland, and has no relatives in this country as far as known. He had lived in the neighborhood of Volcano for fifty years. The jury found that he came to his death by a rifle wound in the head inflicted by his own hand.

A. P. Wood, commonly known as Andy Wood, died in the county hospital on the 2d instant. The immediate cause of death was heart disease. He was for many years a resident of Plymouth, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The remains were taken to Plymouth for interment and were buried in the cemetery of that town on Sunday last, a large number of those who had known him following the cortege to the grave. The body was placed in a grave by the side of a son of deceased who died many years ago. He leaves a son, a resident of Sacramento, who came up to attend the funeral, also a married daughter in Los Angeles.

Owing to the leave of absence granted to the county treasurer, there was no count of the county funds at the meeting of the supervisors this week. Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettles' Mkt.

Mrs. W. E. Mason came up from San Francisco on a visit.

H. G. Arnold is up from Sacramento on a business trip.

S. Faulkner came up Thursday night from San Francisco, to join his brother here. They are both insurance agents.

Harvey Clark, who has been quite ill with the grippe is improving.

Mrs. Frank Burgin, and her mother Mrs. Julia Ginocchio, left on Wednesday morning for Sacramento, to attend the funeral of their nephew and cousin, which took place Thursday.

John Wilson, who has been working in the mines around here for some time, left Thursday morning bound for his old home in Ohio. He took his family with him, consisting of a wife and one child. It is uncertain whether he will return or not.

Mrs. L. E. Phillips, left on Thursday for San Francisco, to stay with her mother, Mrs. Pierce, who is quite ill.

William Hamilton, the veteran stage owner of early days, died in San Francisco on February 4. He owned all stage lines in Amador and other counties for a number of years, and will be remembered by all old-timers here.

Mrs. May Giesecke and little son Edwin, left today for their home in San Francisco, after a couple of weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. J. Bastian and family.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Will arrive in a few days, our big stock of clothing, made for me by the best tailors in the world, Jackson Shoe Store.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 441; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crocker of Forest Home, were guests of Chas. Crocker and wife this week.

Additional Locals.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccard's fine stock on Water street.

An Austrian miner named L. Montjesovich was blinded in one eye by a piece of rock while working in the Oneida mine a few days ago. He is under surgical treatment, and the sight is not thought to be permanently injured.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccard's.

Nick Marich on the first of February was hit in the head by a falling rock while at work in the Kennedy, receiving a severe scalp wound, necessitating a number of stitches to close it. He will be disabled several weeks.

A man named Decalant had his right leg broken below the knee this week, at the Gwin mine.

Amber Meek was seized with a fainting spell in front of Redick's Store Wednesday afternoon. In falling his head struck the pavement. Charley Gregory picked him up after he fell the second time, and took him home, where he soon recovered.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccard's harness shop. Prices to suit.

Andrew Mello left Saturday morning for Stockton, where he will enter the Business College at that place.

Stephen T. Gage, agent of the S. P. R. R., invited a number of the Jackson young men to attend the hunt on the grant lands in Lone valley. Those invited were: Gus Laverone, C. H. Freeman, Frank Valvo and Frank Burgin. They went to lone Wednesday night.

A boy or girl wanted at the Ledger office, to learn printing and reporting.

Mrs. B. F. Taylor returned Tuesday night from a business trip to Sacramento, purchasing furniture for the new residence.

Victor Bonnefoy, who went to San Francisco some two months ago, returned last Friday, and spent a few days with relatives here. He left Monday for Latrobe, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Geo. Bonnefoy.

The Jackson Shoe Store is up and doing. All of the departments will receive a full stock of brand new goods.

Mrs. H. Wilson, who has been visiting relatives here for the past two weeks, left for her home in Fresno, Tuesday morning.

Emily Angove came up from Sacramento Monday night to spend a few days with her relatives here.

Miss Esther Devan, who has been quite ill at her home the last few days, is slowly improving.

Mrs. R. J. Adams, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alex Eudy for the past month, returned to her home in San Francisco Tuesday.

Clothing; never before has the people of Jackson had the chance to buy, a suit for \$10 that we are going to give you. Jackson Shoe Store.

J. H. Langhorst, the executor of the estate of Richard Vorlander, who died at Mokelumne Hill some three months ago, and left an estate valued at several thousand dollars, to certain designated relatives in Germany, has recently heard from Germany that all the relatives named as legatees in the will—five in number—are dead. There are children of those mentioned living, and the legatees will fail to them.

A nephew living at Waekswagen, a small place near Cologne, requests that the urn containing the cremated ashes of Vorlander be forwarded to him for interment by the side of a brother who died some years ago. The request will be complied with as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the express company.

Mrs. Gtagg, mother of Mrs. M. W. Folger, returned from a visit with relatives near Lodi early this week, and will make her home with her daughter at present.

Will arrive in a few days, our big stock of clothing, made for me by the best tailors in the world, Jackson Shoe Store.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 441; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crocker of Forest Home, were guests of Chas. Crocker and wife this week.

Imperial Hotel
AMADOR CITY, CALIFORNIA

Meals 25c, 50c Lodging 25, 50c

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
New management, new improvements and newly furnished. Special accommodations to transients.

H. F. COSTER, Mrs. M. C. ARBITTO



CITY TRUSTEES MEET.

The board of city trustees met last evening; all members present.

Reports were received as follows: Verbal report of the clerk; also report of the committee on fire, water, streets, etc., which recommended that the petition of O. H. Reichling to construct a building near the toll house be granted. The report was adopted.

Ordinances Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 were all passed by unanimous vote.

The clerk presented a request for permission to secure a filing cabinet for papers, etc., and the same was granted.

The matter of joining the state league of California municipalities was brought up, and the clerk was instructed to solicit membership in said league.

The committee on health and sanitation presented a verbal report in relation to a dumping ground, reporting progress and approval of a site on Tunnel hill.

The committee was instructed to report further at next meeting.

Trustee Kent offered a resolution appointing F. E. Jackson city poundmaster, which was adopted.

Adjourned until Feb. 15.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Duggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

TREASURER GRITTON OPERATED UPON

For Appendicitis of Long Standing.

Treasurer Geo. A. Gritton, who on a leave of absence granted by the board of supervisors' went to San Francisco last month to place him under surgical treatment by Dr. W. H. Scholtz, submitted to an operation last Saturday morning for appendicitis in San Francisco. The patient has been a sufferer for several years, although few knew the gravity of his complaint. His was a case of chronic appendicitis, and the suffering he endured at intervals was terrible. He was told that an operation was the only hope of permanent relief, although the doctors, realizing the gravity of such a course, would not urge him to that extreme measure. For the past month he has been under treatment, principally building up his physical strength to prepare him for the ordeal, which he concluded to pass through, knowing that without such a resort his life would be brief. Early Saturday morning, Dr. Scholtz, with an assistant performed the operation, after a thorough diagnosis of his case. The opening of the cavity disclosed the fact that the disease was far advanced, the appendix not only being affected, but the bowels ulcerated. The operation was successfully performed. On Monday Mrs. Gritton received a telephone message summoning her to the city as soon as possible. The fact that he had undergone the operation was kept from his family at first, at Mr. Gritton's special request, he not wishing to cause them worry.

Mrs. Gritton naturally concluded from the receipt of the message that his condition was desperate. She left Tuesday morning for San Francisco. Yesterday came the welcome news that Mr. Gritton was doing well, without fever, and strong hopes are entertained that he will pull through the ordeal. His many friends throughout the county are hoping for his complete recovery.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, in view of the loss, we the "Y. W. C. U. T." of Plymouth, have sustained by the loss of our friend and associate, Edith S. Davies, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting her removal from our midst we mourn for one, who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the husband and relatives of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased divine providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow, be forwarded to the husband and relatives of our departed friend, and be it spread upon the minutes of our Y. W. C. U. T. and a copy be sent to a county paper for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
Awyre B. Phillips,
Hazel M. Griffith,
Mary A. Easton.

Always Increases the Strength.

A reasonable amount of food thoroughly digested and properly assimilated will always increase the strength. If your stomach is a little off, Kodol dyspepsia cure will digest what you eat and enable the digestive organs to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue-building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, belching, heart-burn, and all forms of indigestion. Kodol builds and strengthens. Sold by F. W. Rubser.

NOTICE.
My wife, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract, after this date.
C. Tabean.
Jackson, January 15, 1906.

Ordinance No. 18

An Ordinance providing and fixing a penalty for the violation of Ordinances.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by Ordinance, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in the city prison of the City of Jackson, or in the county jail of Amador county, not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by both.

Sec. 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in the said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,
President of said Board of Trustees.
Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,
(Seal) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed February 1st, 1906.
First publication Feb. 9, 1906.

Ordinance No. 19

An Ordinance amendatory of Ordinance No. 5.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the county of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That Section 8 of Ordinance No. 5, duly passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson on January 11th, 1906, entitled "An Ordinance Licensing for Purpose of Regulating Nickel-in-the-Slot Machines, known as and called 'Counter Cigar Machines' and 'Counter Merchandise Machines,' and fixing a Rate of License Tax upon the same, and Providing for the Collection of said License Tax," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the city prison of the City of Jackson or in the county jail of Amador county, not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by both."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in the said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the said City of Jackson this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,
President of said Board of Trustees.
Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,
(Seal) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed February 1st, 1906.
First publication Feb. 9, 1906.

Ordinance No. 20

An Ordinance amendatory of Ordinance No. 6.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That Sec. 9 of Ordinance No. 6, passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson on January 11th, 1906, entitled "An Ordinance Licensing for the purpose of regulating the business of keeping, conducting and carrying on of saloons, bars, barrooms and other places where intoxicating liquors, wine, ale, or beer, or any mixture containing the same, are sold or given away by the glass or in less quantities than one pint, or are sold or given away to be served or distributed, or drunk, or used on the premises where sold or given away," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punishable by imprisonment in the city prison of the City of Jackson, or in the county jail of Amador county, not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by both."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in the said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the said City of Jackson this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,
President of said Board of Trustees.
Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,
(Seal) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed Feb. 1st, 1906.
First publication Feb. 9, 1906.

GARDEN FOR RENT.—Just below Mt. Spring, near Kerr's Station, about 40 acres, all under wire fence, also has cross fences, 1/4 acre of asparagus, 1/4 acre logan berries, 25 or 30, fruit trees, grapes and some strawberries. Plenty of free water. Enquire at Dave Kerr's Station for further particulars. de 22-3m.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you will be well. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of purgative or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and regular is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Griets. 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and book, and get 25¢ extra for each box. Address: 423 Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Ordinance No. 21

An Ordinance amendatory of Ordinance No. 7.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That Section 19 of Ordinance No. 7, passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson on January 11th, 1906, entitled "An Ordinance Licensing for purpose of regulation every kind of lawful business, hereinafter specified, transacted or carried on within the corporate limits of the City of Jackson, in the County of Amador, State of California, and all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein; fixing rates of license tax; upon the same, and providing for the collection of said license tax," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 19. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the city prison of the City of Jackson, or in the county jail of Amador county, not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by both."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall be published once in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in the said City of Jackson, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Passed and approved by the Board of Trustees of the said City of Jackson, this 8th day of February, 1906, by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Kent, Penry, Tam, Brown, Garbarini.

Noes—None.

V. S. GARBARINI,
President of said Board of Trustees.
Attest: JAS. JAY WRIGHT,
(Seal) Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Filed Feb. 1st, 1906.
First publication Feb. 9, 1906.

MINING NOTES.

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Magazine Section.

BANK NOTE EXPANSION.

**MANY NATIONAL BANKS ESTAB-
LISHED SINCE REDUCTION
OF REQUIRED CAPITAL.**

**Unprecedented Increase of Insti-
tutions and Consequent Expansion
of Bank Note Circulation May Cause
Depression.**

There is a boom in the organization of national banks. It has been in progress for five years, or ever since the passage by Congress of the act permitting national banks to be organized with a capital of \$25,000 instead of the minimum of \$100,000 capital, as the law stood prior to March, 1900.

Though the multiplication of small national banks has been going forward at a startling pace it is only recently that the great increase in the number of new banks has begun to impress itself on far-seeing financiers as excessive. It is felt that the unprecedented increase in banks and the consequent expansion of national bank note circulation has either gone so far, or soon may go so far, as to constitute a national menace.

There are many financiers who, though they look with apprehension on a boom in national banks, yet feel that we have not reached the danger line and that the country is able to absorb all the national bank note circulation that is likely to be issued on the present bonded debt of the United States.

It is proposed that at the next session of Congress the bonds to be sold for the construction of the Panama canal shall also be made a basis for bank note circulation and this expansion it is thought may prove ex-

cessive. The danger line will be reached when the bank note circulation comes to bear an undue relation to the gold reserve of the United States treasury. The growth in national bank notes in five years has increased their amount from \$216,000,000 to \$478,000,000, based on government bonds, or about \$50,000,000 per annum. It is calculated that the gold stock of the country increases annually in about the proportion that population increases.

During the last fiscal year the basis money of the nation was increased by the addition of \$23,000,000 in gold certificates. It is urged that as the bank note circulation increases faster than the growth of the money of redemption, the process tends toward inflation. It adds to the burden of money which the gold reserve must maintain at parity.

No remedy for this situation is in sight, and it is stated that it may be that an unhappy financial depression will be needed to call the attention of the whole country to the necessity for caution in loading up trade with too great an issue of bank notes. At present there is no limitation on the organization of national banks except that they cannot go beyond the bonded debt. The bonded debt is now \$895,000,000, of which \$482,000,000 is used as security for note issues and \$65,000,000 as security for government deposits. An issue of \$130,000,000 of canal bonds has been authorized, and the whole world knows that other issues of canal bonds must be made. If the canal is to be constructed on the lock principle, this bond issue will necessarily be doubled and probably trebled. When the canal is cut down to sea level the cost of construction will very nearly be doubled and the bond issue accordingly increased.

LARGEST OF SHIP DOCKS.

**THE "DEWEY" NOW PLOWING
THE ATLANTIC AND BOUND
FOR THE PHILIPPINES.**

**Will Require Four Months to Make
Trip.—Capable of Lifting Biggest
War Ship.—Superior to Stationary
Docks.**

The huge storm waves of the Atlantic in midwinter seem to roll onward in a resistless torrent of destruction to all in their pathway. But this year they are beating against an indomitable structure, for the United States Government is shipping to its far-off naval station at Cavite something that floats but is yet not a war vessel, a fortress or a merchant ship. Capable of use in either peace or war, it is a very necessary adjunct to Uncle Sam's Navy. This structure which has been breasting the waves of the Atlantic is the gigantic new floating dry dock, "Dewey," but recently built by the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrows Point, near Baltimore.

While there are numerous dry docks in the far East which are available for Uncle Sam's Navy in times of peace, the gates of these would be barred to his fighting ships were he to get into an embroglio with any foreign power. This fact determined the Navy Department to build a great dry dock which could be towed from one port to another, or used in the open seas. The recent success attained by the Government floating dry dock at New Orleans, induced the naval officials to decide that this new factor in ship-repair should not be stationary, but rather one of the floating variety. In order that it might be capable of docking the largest battle ships, not only of the present day, but of such possible expansion as the future might bring forth, the Government specifications required that the "Dewey" should be able to dock a 16,000 ton ship in four hours from the time the warrior entered the trough to the moment the keel was out of water.

The Largest in the World.

Such specifications meant that upon completion of the "Dewey" the Government would possess the largest floating dry dock in the world. The contractors went further than the Government specifications and gave the new dock a capacity of 20,000 tons.

The question might be asked, what sort of monster is this which floats and yet can bodily lift the huge fighting terrors of the sea? It is nothing more than a large steel floating box, with a bottom and two long sides but with the top and ends missing, the bottom resting upon great square tanks, 18½ feet deep. With an opening of certain valves, enough water is allowed to rush into sink the great trough until the floor is sufficiently below water level for the largest warship to enter between the two protruding sides. After the vessel is within the enclosure, the water is pumped out of the tanks and the great trough rises until the floor is well above the wash of the sea. Any surplus water remaining on the floor of the tank drains off and the ship on becoming dry may be painted, cleaned or repaired. The giant leviathan of war is handled as though it were a toy. The "Dewey" has a total length of about 500 feet, and a height of 64 feet from the bottom, yet in order to dock a vessel demanding a depth of 30 feet in the trough, the bottom of the tank sinks to a depth of 63 feet. Floating by itself, it draws but 6½ feet of water.

The United States Government was very strict in all requirements of its contract with the constructing company and insisted that the dock should be carefully tested before being accepted.

Last spring the battleship Iowa was

test battleships of the Navy, it can lift itself as well. In other words, it raises its own bottom out of the water while floating only upon its great hollow side box, and the bottom in turn lifts up the side box to a sufficient height to permit of its being scraped, cleaned and copper painted.

Notwithstanding the apparently intricate problems confronted in the construction of such a huge engine, the Navy Department had a still greater problem to solve when it considered methods of sending the Dewey to the Philippine Islands. The great size of the machine meant that it could make but slow progress through the water and the Government had had no experience in sending such structures across the uncertain Atlantic. However, the inducement of extra good salaries enabled the officials to obtain a crew of experienced men to handle the dock. The hollow sides of the enormous engine provide abundant living quarters for the crew of thirty, and are as good as the best quarters on any man of war. There is on board a complete distilling apparatus for making fresh water and the ration allowances are double those received by the men of the United States Navy. Since the dock has left the United States, it has been in almost continuous communication with the shore by means of the wireless telegraphy apparatus on board as well as on the three naval vessels towing it. It is supposed by the Government officials that it will take nearly four months for the structure to make the trip to the Philippines.

Games for the Mariners.

The great floor of the Dewey is of sufficient size to allow of a regulation game of base ball, a fact which probably will be taken advantage of when the warmer climates are reached. Should the little fleet meet with a hurricane such as might usually be encountered on the Atlantic in winter, the towing steams could throw off the tow lines and the Dewey could be filled with sufficient water to sink to a depth which would assure its safety until after the storm had passed away, while the towing boats could find safe refuge within the dock.

The route taken by the fleet is as follows: After passing out of Chesapeake Bay, it takes a course due eastward across the Atlantic to the Madeira Islands, from whence it enters the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, until the Suez Canal is reached. The traversing of the Suez Canal was another problem which faced the officials of the Navy Department, but after making careful measurements it was found that the dock would easily pass through the Canal. The fee that the United States Government is called upon to pay for the use of the Canal for this purpose is \$30,000.

After passing through the Suez Canal, the squadron of three towing boats and the dock will sail through the Red Sea between Arabia and Africa and thence on to the Indian Ocean. Singapore will probably be a stopping place for the expedition and after going through the straits of Malacca, it will pass up the China Sea and thence to the Cavite naval station, reaching there just about in time for the Easter holidays.

Other Dry Docks.

The United States has a couple of other floating dry docks, one at Algiers, La., but recently completed, and another at Pensacola, Fla., formerly stationed at Havana. Before the floating dry dock was considered a success, the stationary dry dock was the only kind available. This was completed upon shore, generally of concrete and granite, with sloping sides and a concave trough for the hulls of vessels to fit into. The Navy has sixteen of these, four being situated at Brooklyn, three at Norfolk, two each at Philadelphia and Mare Island, California, and

NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

**GREAT WORK OF THE GOVERN-
MENT IN THE SUBJUGA-
TION OF THE DESERT.**

**Thirty-seven Million Dollars to Be
Used by Uncle Sam in the Construc-
tion of Great Works and Creation
of Homes.**

There is no public work being done by Uncle Sam which has, within a few years, sprung into such prominence and which promises such substantial returns as the reclamation of his desert lands under the National Irrigation Law.

Thirty-seven million dollars for irrigation. This amount, as shown by the following table, is the estimated figure of the appropriation for irrigation

reclamation law was passed setting aside the proceeds from the sales of public lands in certain Western States and territories for the construction of irrigation works within their borders. The law at the same time provided that every dollar so expended should be returned to the Government by the settlers who take up the lands reclaimed. In other words, the nation made an advance of the receipts from the sales of certain public property to make marketable other public property. Out of the many millions expended by the Government in river and harbor improvements, not a cent has ever been returned directly to the Treasury, nor was it expected that any return would be made.

Departments Wide Authority.
The Irrigation act gives the Secretary of the Interior a very wide latitude in the investment of this large fund, although he is required to spend



DAM SITE ON THE GUNNISON RIVER.

work which will be available in the fiscal year of 1908, the sum realized from the sale of Western public lands since the year of the passage of the irrigation law:

Year Ending,	
June 30, 1901	\$3,144,821.91
" 30, 1902	4,585,520.53
" 30, 1903	8,713,996.60
" 30, 1904	6,826,253.59
" 30, 1905	4,757,978.87
" 30, 1906	3,250,000.00
" 30, 1907	3,000,000.00
" 30, 1908	2,750,000.00

Total\$37,028,571.50

The estimates for 1906, 1907 and 1908 are made by the General Land Office.

This fund is, according to the law, to be invested by the Secretary of the Interior, in feasible irrigation projects which will repay the amount to the Government, in ten annual installments from the settlers.

The apportionment of the fund by Secretary Hitchcock has been practically completed and the plans matured for expending the entire fund on certain definite projects in the West, which practically brings to an end further surveys and examinations, and permits the concentration of effort of the Reclamation Service on the building of a few important projects.

Irrigation and Rivers and Harbors.

There are many people who do not entirely understand the difference between the appropriations made for the reclaiming of arid lands and those for the improvement of rivers and harbors. There is a disposition to criticize Congress for permitting the expenditure of millions in making habitable and productive large areas of the public domain now worthless, and at the same time cutting down the appropriation for work on our national waterways.

Apparently the fact has been overlooked that Congress has never made an appropriation of any specific sum for reclamation. On June 17, 1902, the

major portion of the fund arising from the sale of public lands within each State or territory for the benefit of their lands, so far as practicable.

It is a recognized fact that the contributions to the fund from the various States are in most cases not in proportion to the need of those States for irrigation. Arizona and Nevada, for instance, whose lands have contributed very little to the fund, have probably the greatest need and opportunity for reclamation, while on the other hand, North Dakota and Oklahoma, though large contributors, have perhaps the least actual need for irrigation of any of the Western States. In some cases the chief aim of politicians has been apparently not so much to develop irrigation as to secure the expenditure of Federal funds in the section they represent.

Has the Immunity of Land Grabbers

as displayed by Secretary Hitchcock has of course given rise to more or less adverse criticism and attack, especially from men who have viewed the reclamation act as a great opportunity for either direct or indirect personal advancement. The men by whom the public domain has long been considered a legitimate prey, hailed the passage of the irrigation act as an improved method of converting to their use the nation's resources in the West. Mr. Hitchcock's vigorous measures, however, have seriously interfered with their proceedings and they are correspondingly bitter in their denunciations of his acts.

The States thus far to chiefly benefit through the irrigation law are Arizona, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada, although some of them have themselves made to it considerable contributions. Wyoming, because of its strategic geographical position and the fact that much of the water supply of the West originates in that part of the State, must of necessity have the stor-

(Continued on next page.)



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BARONESS VON STERNBURG.

Baroness von Sternburg, the American wife of the German Ambassador and pre-eminently the most beautiful woman in official life at the national capital, has lately returned to Washington from abroad, a proud and happy woman by reason of the miracle worked by a wonderful surgical operation performed in Germany a few months ago. The Baroness when a young girl fell from a horse and sustained an injury to one limb, which has ever since necessitated her walking with a cane.

Some time ago an eminent German surgeon performed an operation upon one of the ladies of the royal family who had received an exactly similar injury, and the success which crowned his efforts was such that the beautiful bride of the Kaiser's envoy in America was induced to undergo similar treatment. For weeks her foot was held in the grip of a plaster cast, but finally the rigid bandages were removed and she was free to return to her native land with the use of the long inefficient member fully restored.

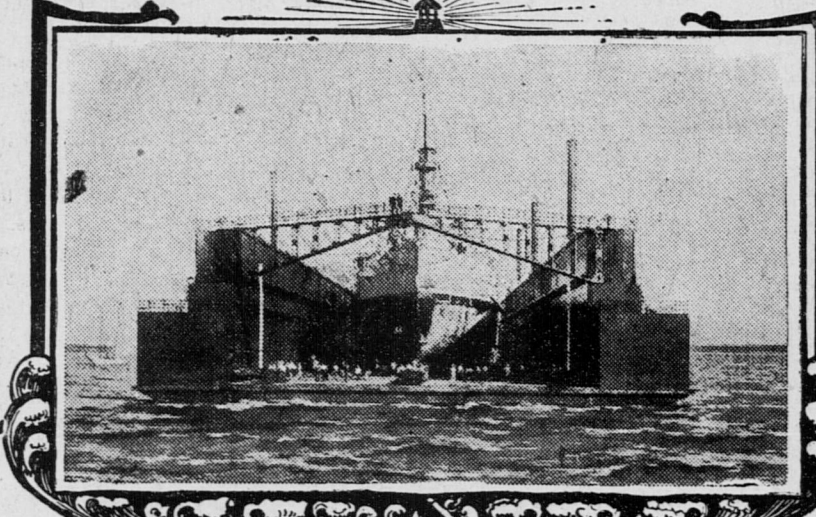
Baroness von Sternburg, who was Miss William Langham, is a California girl, and her marriage to Baron Speck von Sternburg came as the culmination of one of the prettiest international romances in which an American girl has figured. The Western beauty and the titled German diplomat first met on shipboard while crossing the Atlantic. It came dangerously near being a case of love at first sight on both sides, but the German government, which takes a fatherly interest in its young officers and statesmen, threatened to undo Cupid's work by insisting, as is customary in

such cases, that the American girl should bring to the man of her choice a fortune of \$20,000.

Now Miss Langham comes of a very old Kentucky family, but none of its members happened to have \$20,000 to bestow as a dowry, and for a time the course of true love appeared to run anything but smoothly; but in the end the Teutonic officials relented, and the couple were married. When Baron von Sternburg took his bride to the Fatherland, she carried everything before her by virtue of her beauty and sweet disposition, and the German Emperor remarked; "If I were an artist, I would wish for nothing better than to paint your portrait."

The Baroness has violet eyes, with long, dark lashes, reddish blonde hair, and a marvelous complexion. Although she is a native of the Golden Gate State, her father was an Englishman and her mother a native of Chicago. This mistress of the German Embassy at Washington is almost as much at home in Europe as in America, for she was educated in Paris and Dresden and made her formal entry into society in London.

The Sternburgs are among the closest personal friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Indeed, the Baroness, then a mere secretary at the German Embassy, was one of Mr. Roosevelt's cronies in the days when the present Chief Magistrate was a Civil Service Commissioner. The two men rode and walked together almost daily, and naturally the President was delighted when his old chum chose an American girl for his bride, and the Baron and his wife spent a portion of their honeymoon at the White House.



BATTLESHIP IOWA IN NEW DOCK "DEWEY."

docked in the "Dewey" and within an hour and a half from the time that she was in position, her keel was out of the water. In the same month, the United States battleship Colorado, with a displacement of nearly 2,000 tons more than the Iowa, was docked in two hours and sixteen minutes.

Will Baffle the Tornado.

One of the most essential needs for a dry dock in the Philippine Islands is caused by the accumulation of a great amount of marine growth upon the hulls of all vessels spending any length of time in tropical waters. Naturally a steel dry dock in such a locality would also become befouled by barnacles, taredos, etc., and it is at this point that a most peculiar feature of the "Dewey" is brought to light, for in addition to being able to lift the heav-

one each at Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, S. C., and Puget Sound, Washington.

The nearest rival to the "Dewey" among the floating dry docks of the world is that at Bermuda. While it is 45 feet longer than the "Dewey," its lifting capacity is but 16,500 tons, which is 3,500 tons less than the American structure. In Austria, there is also a floating dry dock of 15,000 capacity, and one in Germany capable of lifting a burden of 11,000 tons.

A Peculiarity of Siberia.

In parts of Siberia corpses that have lain buried for 150 years have been exhumed and found in a state of perfect preservation. The soil freezes many feet deep and does not altogether thaw out in summer.



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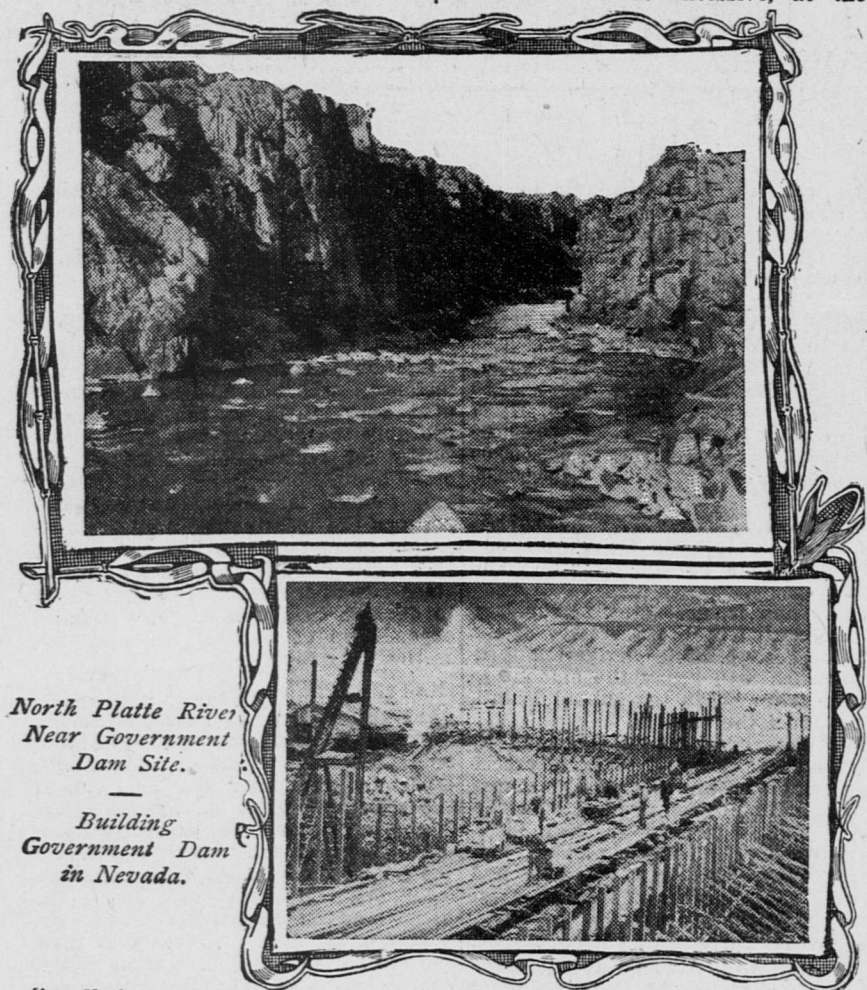
age reservoir built there, not only for the benefit of Wyoming, but for Nebraska as well. The Secretary has set aside \$2,250,000 for the Shoshone River, Wyoming, project and \$3,330,000 for the Pathfinder project on North Platte River, to be partially expended for the benefit of Nebraska. Thus about 15 per cent. of the entire reclamation fund will be laid out in Wyoming, although she has contributed only about 4 per cent. of the fund. Scenes along the Platte and the Shoshone canyon are among the wildest and most picturesque in America.

Second to Wyoming comes the territory of Arizona, with the great Salt River project at an estimated cost of about four million dollars, requiring upwards of 9 per cent. of the entire reclamation fund, although Arizona has contributed less than 1 per cent. It is stated by the engineers that the opportunities for water storage in Arizona are, next to Wyoming, the best in the arid West, while the soil of that territory is not only extremely fertile and lying at a moderate altitude, but the climate is semi-tropical and under careful cultivation, ten or even five acres will support a family. Southern California to-day, with a similar soil and climate, has thousands of prosperous, little five and ten acre farms.

The third State in order of irrigation benefits in Montana, which, although lying far north, has a splendid water supply and likewise rich land. Actual construction has been begun by the Government on the Yellowstone, where, owing to the plentiful flow of water, none of the embarrassing complications of vested water rights exist, which have prevented work thus far on the upper Missouri River and on the Milk River. The funds allotted to Montana for the Huntley, Lower Yellowstone and Milk River projects, amount to over three million dollars, or nearly nine per cent. of the fund, which is in excess of the amount contributed by Montana.

The fourth State in order of benefits is Nevada, contributing the least money to the fund but probably most needing the benefits. It was, in fact, through the dire wants of this State that the law received its inception, being first known as the Newlands bill, this unique plan of automatic appropriation being originated and introduced by Senator Newlands, then a Representative, in the spring of 1901. Following Nevada come Idaho, Washington, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, and lastly New Mexico.

Throughout these States Government surveyors and engineers are working upon many interesting projects where strong rivers rush down out of the mountains in time of heavy spring floods, but which will be impounded behind great masonry dams to form storage lakes whence the water will later be diverted into the irrigation canals and used for crops on the desert soils. Thousands of prosperous homes will be the result when these works are completed, and the great West, which is to-day in reality but a sparsely settled community, will become more rounded out and better balanced against the more populous Eastern half of the country.



North Platte River
Near Government
Dam Site.

Building
Government Dam
in Nevada.

As all the money which is being expended in the construction of these irrigation works is to be paid back to the Government by the settlers taking the land, and to go into the "reclamation fund," the work of future construction will proceed as fast as the repayments are made from the projects now under construction. Possibly also, when the first few completed irrigation projects shall have thoroughly demonstrated themselves to be the successful experiments which they are proving, Congress will not be averse to making a direct appropriation as a loan to the "reclamation fund."

A direct Congressional appropriation for such a loan is not believed to be at all beyond the bounds of accomplishment some time in the future after, as stated, the systems now under construction shall have demonstrated themselves to be the successes predicted. The present figure above noted of \$37,000,000 for irrigation would have been looked upon as the dream of an impractical enthusiast at the time that the irrigation bill was being discussed in Congress, less than four years ago. The year before the passage of the act the securing of a hundred million dollar appropriation would have been believed to be as likely a figure as five million, to say nothing of thirty-seven million.

Peter Larsen, of Montana, is the richest Scandinavian in the United States. He is quoted as next in wealth in Montana to Senator William A. Clark.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S SOLUTION.

NOTED JURIST WOULD ESTABLISH COURT OF TRANSPORTATION TO REGULATE RAILROADS.

Numerous Rate Bills Before Congress at Present. Senator Morgan Opens Discussion.—General Public Desires More Enlightenment.

Whether or not there is to be the specific railroad rate legislation in Congress after the lines of the vigorous demands of the President, it is a fact that many laws have been started rejoicing on their initial courses at both ends of the Capitol. They are of all sorts and conditions. Some will die in the morning, some will be the bases for thunderous tirades of denunciation against the railroads, with no intention by the authors of accomplishing anything but getting their "remarks" before their constituencies at home. In the morning, some will be the basis of the committees, and pigeon-holed, or possibly merged into the one or two bills which will be taken up for serious consideration by the House and Senate themselves.

There is a vast difference of opinion on the railroad rate question. There are some who tell us that the term "railroad" signifies everything that is



JUDGE PETER GROSSCUP.

bad, and that no legislation could be too severe to mete out as a proper punishment for these monsters of extortion. On the other hand, there are those who think that the railroads have been of a very material benefit to the country and that while they should be regulated and shorn of their undoubted powers to injure the shippers and the communities which depend upon them, they should still be accorded a hearing and reasonable treatment.

The President's attitude on the railroad question is specific. He favors the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to enable that body to fix railroad rates, where they are deemed by the Commission to be excessive, at the

in the House, which after some discussion was passed by that body. No action was taken, however, by the Senate, but after adjournment the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held extended hearings, and during the present Congress there has been a flood of railroad rates bills in both houses, ranging all the way from the Interstate Commerce Commission bill, which is generally considered as the administration measure, to bills widely and radically different in their provisions. Bills have been introduced by Senator Dooliver of Iowa, by Senator Foraker of Ohio, by Senator Elkins of Virginia, the Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by Senator Morgan of Alabama, by Senator Culberson of Texas, by Representative Hepburn of Iowa, the chairman of the "railroad rate committee" of the House, by Representative Hogg of Colorado; also the Interstate Commerce Commission bill and various others.

Senator Morgan recently made the first argument in the Senate on the rate question, in support of his bill, which provides for the regulation of railroad rates through the regular courts of the country. Senator Elkins' bill also proposes that the Federal courts shall determine whether rates are excessive, and provides for an injunction against any road which is found to be charging an excessive rate. The bill which has been introduced by Representative Hogg, formulated by Judge Peter Grosscup of the United States District Court of Chicago who rendered the decision against the Beef Trust, provides for a special railroad court to decide all such matters. Judge Grosscup's bill establishes seven Courts of Transportation, situated in different sections of the country, to try the particular cases arising within their territory. During a stated period of each year the judges of the seven courts are to meet together and hold court en banc in Washington or elsewhere, just as the Supreme Court of the United States sits together for a stated term, after having held individual court in the different Federal districts of the United States. There is right of appeal from this Court of Transportation to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is argued in favor of this bill that inasmuch as railroad rate matters, even where they are decided upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission, must finally go to court, the matter can be simplified by having them considered in the beginning by this Court of Transportation. Also that this Court of Transportation having no other business to attend to, can try the railroad cases much more quickly than the regular courts, while the members will be experts on the subject, making the subject the study of their lives. The Grosscup bill also continues the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission with some modification in organization, authorizing that body to arbitrate railroad matters wherever possible and to act as counsel or attorney for the shipper or complainant, at the Government's expense, wherever any case of controversy arises between the shipper and the railroads.

This bill is favored as a measure whose provisions overcome the danger which it is stated would arise from the creation of a Commission at Washington which would hold the vast railroad interests of the United States in the hollow of its hand. There is an apparently growing sentiment among many people that to constitute any body of men a political commission with such vast power as the ability to make or unmake any railroad rate on the 70,000 miles of railroad in the country, would afford such an enormous centralized power as has never heretofore been dreamed of by the most radical advocates of the central government idea as against the diffusion of power among the people and the several States. It is realized that such power in the hands of any administration would, if misused in any degree, make possible the indefinite continuance in power of that political party and require an absolute uprising of the entire nation, en masse, to bring about political changes.

The great number of railroad bills thus far introduced and which are being widely discussed, show that there is as yet no general crystallization of sentiment on the subject and that statesmen and supposed specialists, to say nothing of the average individual throughout the country, are in a receptive mood and seeking for information and education on the question.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

The Turning Point of the Civil War. (A Remarkable Guide.)

There is a guide at Gettysburg, Pa., Charles D. Sheads, to be found at the Gettysburg Hotel, who is a genius.

While not himself a soldier, perhaps few if any of the actual participants of that three days' terrible fight have a tithe of his knowledge of the details. He has been a resident of the town since 1855, and was conductor of the Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad until it was burned by the Confederates June 26, 1863.

Upon the memorable first day of July, with many other citizens, he went out to the right of the Union army, where the battle had already commenced. A member of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry fired the first shot, and a squadron of that regiment continued skirmishing until relieved by the infantry of the First corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Reynolds. Later in the day Gen. Reynolds was killed, and the Union troops under Doubleday fell back through the town and fortified the heights beyond. Every house, public and private, had become a hospital, and Sheads found his little home filled with dead and dying of both armies. Upon the second and third day of the battle he was caring for the wounded and shortly after commenced again running his train.

For the past nine years he has employed his entire time as a battlefield guide, and no one has witnessed more of the 450 monument unveilings, over the 35,000 acres where the battles were fought. Generals and privates, Federals and Confederates by the hundreds have been piloted by him over every spot where they had been stationed and have listened to his truthful history of their movements, while from them he has steadily added to and increased his store of knowledge.

The name and location of all the corps, divisions, brigades and regi-

ments and their commanders in the Union army and the general location of all the Confederate forces and their movements are to him an open book, and the hours spent with him leave but little to be desired by even those who are seldom satisfied.

Gettysburg will always be considered by the North and acknowledged by the South as the high water mark of the



ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

great civil contest, and when the sun went down on that bloodiest of fields where the dead and dying had fallen by thousands, as it looked upon the defeat of Pickett's immortal charge, it also saw the beginning of the end of the greatest of modern conflicts.

And because there was no shame in that defeat and because deeds of endurance and heroism belong to each army in equal measure, the battlefield will remain forever the Mecca of all brave Americans and of every military student of the entire world.

Autos For Rural Delivery.

The recommendation of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw that rural carriers be allowed to use automobiles in serving their routes has been approved by Postmaster General Cortelyou. The Postmaster General, however, expressly reserves the right to require the rural carriers to discontinue the use of such vehicles and resume the service of their routes in the ordinary vehicles prescribed by the regulations, if proof is made of unsatisfactory service arising from the use of automobiles. In addition to this, the rural carriers are required also to maintain a fixed schedule so that the boxes for their patrons may be served at or about the same time each day.

The greatest depth to which a submarine boat has descended and returned to the surface is 138 feet.

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—AND REMEMBER—

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COFFEE WAR

The Coffee Importers and Roasters are Attacking

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

All Along the Line.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Many people have found out the truth about old-fashioned coffee.

They have overcome disease caused by it.

The plan was easy and sure.

Quit Coffee and use Postum.

Proof with one's self is stronger than any theory.

The Postum army grows by hundreds of thousands yearly.

The old-fashioned Coffee Magnates are now deriding Postum through the papers.

Because their pocketbooks are hurt, they would drive the people back to the old coffee slavery.

One coffee prevaricator says: "It (Postum) has lately been exposed and found to contain an excess of very ordinary coffee."

Another that "it (Postum) is made from a small amount of parched peas, beans, wheat, dried sweet potatoes, and paste of wheat middlings."

Here's to you, oh faithful followers of the tribe of Ananias:

\$100,000.00 CASH

will be deposited with any reputable trust company (or a less amount if desired) against a like amount by any coffee roaster or dealer. If the charges prove true we lose, if not we take the money as partial liquidation for the infamous insult to our business.

The Postum Pure Food factories are the largest in the world, the business having been built upon absolutely pure food products, made on scientific lines, "for a reason" and the plain unvarnished truth told every day and all the time. These factories are visited by thousands of people every month. They are shown into every cranny and examine every ingredient and

process. Each visitor sees Postum made of different parts of the wheat berry treated by different mechanical methods and one part blended with a small part of pure New Orleans molasses. So he knows Postum contains not one thing in the world but Wheat and New Orleans molasses. It took more than a year of experimenting to perfect the processes and learn how to develop the diastase and properly treat the other elements in the wheat to produce the coffee-like flavor that makes suspicious people "wonder." But there never has been one grain of old-fashioned or drug coffee in Postum and never will be.

Another thing, we have on file in our general offices the original of every testimonial letter we have ever published. We submit that our attitude regarding coffee is now and always has been absolutely fair. If one wants a stimulant and can digest coffee and it does not set up any sort of physical ailment, drink it.

But, if coffee overtaxes and weakens the heart (and it does with some).

Or if it sets up disease of the stomach and bowels (and it does with some).

Or if it causes weak eyes (and it does with some).

Or if it causes nervous prostration (and it does with many).

Then good plain old-fashioned common sense might (without asking permission of coffee merchants) suggest to quit putting caffeine (the drug of coffee) into a highly organized human body, for health is really, wealth and the happiest sort of wealth.

Then if one's own best interest urges him to study into the reason and "There's a reason," he will un-earth great big facts that all of the sophistries of the coffee importers and roasters cannot refute.

Pythagoras

By Frederick W. Mitchell.

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Some years since there was no little excitement throughout the South, caused by the announcement that monkeys had been proved to be wholly capable as cotton pickers and of course much cheaper than native labor. All sorts of stories were in the air, some partly true and many wholly false, until finally some newer and later sensation relegated this one to forgetfulness.

A couple of years since, I received a visit from my old California partner, who had settled in the South, and now owned one of the finest small plantations in the State. From him I heard the story first hand, as he himself was responsible for it.

As we sat around the blazing log fire in my Virginia home, and smoked and talked of our early days in California and the Territories, he suddenly broke out into his hearty laugh and said: "Fred, did you ever hear of my monkey trade, and how they picked my cotton for me, and raised merry hob all through our part of the state?" I replied that since he asked the question, I seemed to recollect having read something to that effect, only that it was but a very faint impression, and had probably been dismissed from my mind as a "fake" story.

"No," he answered, "it was absolutely true, and I yet believe it could be made a thorough and complete success, not only in the cotton fields, but in large orchards and perhaps among the smaller fruits and berries. 'You know,' he continued, 'that beside my plantation I have several good mines in Georgia, the working of which while not of a bonanza nature, adds quite materially to my income. 'One morning a short thick-set man of forty, whose rolling gait plainly betokened the sailor, walked up my roadway and to the piazza, where I sat talking with my overseer and enjoying my morning pipe. The two large fields of cotton on either side of the road were about ready to pick,

and I'll make no charge for the picking."

"I won't bother you with the details," said my old partner as he refilled and lighted his pipe. "You remember I am a great believer in the Darwinian theory. I like novelty and never refuse to investigate a new idea because it appears to be out of the common. I did investigate this one, very thoroughly, and paid several visits to the vessel where the monkeys were kept. I could almost converse with the big leader, who proved to be the finest and most intelligent animal I ever saw. The more like a human being I treated him, the more attached to me he seemed to become, while I noticed that he at once resented any familiarity towards me by the others.

"After some thought as to how the darkeys would regard this remarkable innovation of what they might consider their rights, I made the trade. In company with the sailor who answered to the name of Fernando, I ordered my darkeys out onto the lawn and explained to them what I proposed to do. I added, I wanted neither them nor any of the men on the adjoining plantations to get into their nigger brains that this would in any way affect their positions. It had taken this man years of hard patient labor to educate these animals to work, and probably no others would ever be imported for such a purpose; that none of my men who cared to work would be discharged, as there would always be plenty of extra work at the mines, and I tried to explain to them that this was solely an experiment of my own. After the cotton was picked, if it resulted as Fernando said it would, I should take a contract to pick my neighbor's 100-acre peach orchard. What we should find for our Simian friends to do during the cold weather would have to be left for future consideration.



THE BIG APE GRASPED THE DARKEY'S WRIST.

and I was busy planning upon which field I should commence, or whether I had better divide my force and offer some inducement for the party bringing in the largest quantity in the quickest time and leaving the cleanest picked field.

"The visitor touched his cap with the forefinger of his right hand, and asked in fairly good English, 'Are you the one the darkeys call the Captain?' I said, 'Yes, what can I do for you?' He came up the steps uninvited, drew a chair to my side and handed me half a dozen big, black cigars, which, I may add, proved about the finest I ever have smoked. 'Captain,' he said, 'I want to sell you 125 monkeys, or rather I want to trade them for an interest in the Buffalo gold mine. I am an old miner and am tired of knocking round. I was through the Buffalo yesterday and while she isn't the richest in the world, a few thousand dollars would open her out wonderfully.'

"Even admitting that I was willing to take you as my mining partner," I asked, "what the devil would I do with 125 monkeys? I think I could use one as a playmate for the children. They feel pretty lonely since their mother's death."

"He waved his hands toward the two big fields with their snow white covering.

"'Speak out, man,' I said. 'I've no time for any nonsense.'

"'Well,' he continued, 'I was never more earnest in my life. Monkeys, as you know, are great imitators; all of my 125 have picked cotton on an island in the Pacific, where I was stranded four years ago, and their leader is as intelligent as a man. I will guarantee that if you will place him by the side of your best picker, at the close of the day, he will be at least one hundred pounds ahead. Wait now,' placing his hand on my knee, 'your superintendent at the mine says you have offered a half interest for \$100,000. I value my monkeys at \$100 each, but I will make you an even exchange. I will oversee their work for the first three days, and if twice as much cotton has not been picked as by an equal number of darkeys, you may call the trade off

"Most of my darkeys looked upon the whole matter as a joke and went away laughing and jolly and each other, but a few muttered and shook their heads, and acted as if they might prove troublesome. One of the latter said, evidently intending that I should hear, that he'd be damned if he'd work on a plantation where they employed beasts.

"I had had trouble with the man at several different times. He was a powerfully built negro, nearly six feet four inches in his bare feet, and when not in liquor, holding the record of the fastest and cleanest cotton picker in the section. But he had a very surly disposition, and was too fond of threatening his fellow workmen with his big knife, which was half as long as an Austrian sabre, and which he kept as sharp as a razor. I had cautioned him about this and told him that if I ever saw him draw that knife on any one, black or white, I would shoot him without warning. He was well aware of my facility with a revolver and was generally obedient to my orders. After his remark above, however, I told him that I was getting tired of his insubordination, and ordered him to report to the cashier, get his pay and for the future keep off the plantation.

"About two o'clock on the third day, Fernando came driving up the road with three two-horse wagons of what proved the funniest and most unique freight that ever entered our gates. The occupants of the cages were evidently a little frightened at their new surroundings, and their chattering was quite subdued. Old Pythagoras, however, their leader, sat on the front seat by the side of Fernando, as quiet and dignified as any judge, and seemingly as stoical as an American Indian. But his eyes beamed cordially and he smiled as nearly as a monkey could smile, as he swung himself from the seat and bounded up the steps to greet me.

"The monkeys were permitted to run and romp for a couple of hours, their leader sitting by my side most of the time, smoking one of our pipes with much seeming enjoyment and after the manner of a sober old Dutchman. He occasionally laid it aside

and went out to his family evidently forbidding them to do this or that or ordering them to be more quiet, at least expressing some sort of supervision of their actions.

"At seven o'clock he and Fernando went among them, giving some sharp commands, and they went quietly to their cages, which were fastened by Fernando. The rest of us sat on the porch smoking, and part of the time I played on my banjo, which latter appeared to greatly please my visitor. Soon after nine, as we were preparing to go to our rooms, the monkey chief, Pythagoras, pulled my coat sleeve and walked ahead of me to mine. Taking a blanket that hung upon a peg, he motioned as if he wanted to take it back to the piazza. I nodded my permission and he went out with it, spread it and almost asked me in so many words if he could sleep upon it. I laughingly said: 'Make yourself perfectly at home, old fellow,' at which he grinned back at me as if he accepted it as a compliment, and curled himself upon the blanket with a great grunt of satisfaction, where I left him.

"The next morning Fernando brought out the monkeys, divided them into two gangs, and commenced the picking. Pythagoras would lead one gang for a while and then hurry over to the head of the other, running back to see if any cotton had been skipped and like the most competent overseer, keeping a watchful supervision over the whole work. Nothing like it had ever been known on any plantation.

"We stopped an hour at noon and by night, by actual weight all former records had been beaten by over one-half. What also appeared to me very remarkable was that the pickers seemed just as lively and active when the day's work was over, as when it commenced. That evening was a repetition of the former, but before retiring I thought I saw some men moving around near the house, and twice Pythagoras uttering a low grunt darted down the steps, returning and shaking his head each time as if something disturbed him. Nothing, however, occurred, and I finally went into my room and lay down, although but partially undressing.

"It could not have been very long after midnight when I awoke with that indescribable feeling that someone was moving about the room. I had closed my windows on retiring, but now felt the cool night air blowing soft across my face. As I mechanically grasped my revolver, cocked it and raised myself suddenly to a sitting posture, I felt the point of a sharp instrument piercing my neck. I faintly heard the sound of a shot, the room seemed full of smoke and everything went black as I fell back senseless.

"Several days had passed before I opened my eyes to returning consciousness and what occurred during that interval, I have learned only from those to whose untiring care, assisted by my naturally strong constitution, I owe my life.

"The darkey I had discharged, had crawled in through my window with the evident intention of robbery and murder. My watch and purse lay on the floor and my necktie with a valuable diamond pin had been thrust in the pocket of his blouse. Pythagoras had evidently heard the noise, slight as it was, or perhaps his sense of smell was, as Fernando said, extremely acute, and his devotion to his master's friend brought him at once to my bedside.

"I do not know whether or not monkeys can see in the dark, but if not Pythagoras's intuitions must at least have given him a sort of second sight, for when Fernando and the overseer rushed in with lights, they saw that the big ape had grasped the darkey's right wrist which held the knife, with his right hand, and twisted and broken the wrist, in spite of the darkey's great strength, while the long fingers of his left hand were pressed tightly around the throat of the darkey whom he had evidently strangled with comparative ease. All would have been well had I lain still, but my sudden rising had not only plunged the knife into my own neck, but caused the fall of the revolver which fired the fatal shot, the big bullet plowing through to faithful Pythagoras's brain and killing him instantly.

"We gave the body of the darkey to some of his friends, but Pythagoras was buried under a beautiful live oak, and upon the mound, after I recovered, I placed a marble slab inscribing upon it the words 'Faithful to the Death.'

"Oh, you ask what became of the rest of the monkeys and my experiment! Well, after the doctor said I would soon be all right again and permitted me to walk about, I had Fernando take them out and try to resume the cotton picking, which the darkeys had meanwhile nearly completed. They had been very uneasy and had shown so much restlessness that the morning and evening hours of relaxation had been abandoned.

"They would give low plaintive moans and cry out like children when hurt and when released instead of romping and jumping as at first, would gather in groups and chatter together as if talking over some trouble. Then they would troop down to the corner of the plantation and point away off towards the South. So Fernando said he would not let them out until I was well enough to give the matter my personal attention. That morning Fernando took the lead and spoke kindly to them and tried to act as nearly as possible as old Pythagoras had done, but it proved uphill work. I was sitting on a fallen tree near that timber over to the left partly concealed by some bushes, watching the work and wondering how it would all turn out, when I saw two of the monkeys skulking in my direction, evidently trying to escape to the woods. I had my revolver with me, not on their account, but because some of the darkey's friends had been heard to make threats, and as the two monkeys came near to me, stood up and ordered them back. The larger one, a female, instead of retreating as I supposed she would, immediately picked up a big stone and threw it at me. Though the distance was considerable, and she must have been surprised to see me, the aim was so true that it knocked my hat off, and for a moment I thought I was to be

the principal in another life and death struggle. As she drew her arm back for another throw, at the same time advancing rapidly, I fired. She pitched forward uttering a most unearthly screech and in a moment all the other monkeys were flying wildly to the southerly point of the woods and shortly had vanished entirely from view.

"What finally became of them? We never knew positively, but hunters and travellers report that the Everglades in Florida for the past few years have been full of monkeys, and that they appear tame and friendly, but are in mortal terror of a gun and if the traveller approaches too close they shake their heads violently as if saying: 'No more cotton picking for us.'

"Fernando was at first quite disconsolate at his loss but I made him a generous share of the stock, and he has proven a splendid man for the position, so that the returns are very satisfactory to each of us. Except when we think of the sad fate and mourn the untimely loss of that remarkable Darwinian Specimen of Evolution, we can afford to laugh at our first attempt to utilize the Missing Link."

Kermit Roosevelt.

Kermit Roosevelt, second son of the President, is to a considerable portion of the public the least known member of the Roosevelt family and yet he is one of the most interesting. Kermit is a manly lad who is now in preparatory school and who will within a few years follow in the steps of his older brother, Theodore, Jr., by entering Harvard. He bids fair to prove a stronger lad physically than "Teddy" and has always gone in for athletics and outdoor life in general. Not long ago he went on a hunting expedition in the Northwest, under the guidance of a man who had been a companion of his father in his ranching days and the big game bagged by Kermit proved conclusively that he in time will be as good a sportsman as his father.

Coming home from this trip Kermit politely gave up his sleeping berth to an old lady who boarded the train after all the berths had been sold. All the junior members of the Roose-



KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

velt family are fond of pets, but Kermit goes ahead of all the others in his love of domestic animals. Dogs have always been his favorites and there has seldom been a time when he has not had one or more canine followers, these animals being transported from Oyster Bay to Washington each autumn and back again to the summer home in the spring.

Kermit Roosevelt is also an excellent horseman. He learned to ride on the President's old pony Diamond, a sturdy black animal that served as the President's mount when he was a young man. Old Diamond is now a pensioner in the White House stables and when Kermit goes riding with his father, as he does whenever he is home for a vacation, he uses one of the saddle animals in the White House stables, his preference being for Wyoming, the handsome mount presented to President Roosevelt by his friends and admirers in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Time Honored Use for Kerosene.

A fire occurred on premises rented by Jews in London. The circumstances were somewhat suspicious and an agent of the insurance company was sent to investigate. He interviewed the senior partner, and also the junior partner, as to the probable cause of the fire. This is his report: "I find that the senior partner thinks it was caused by an arc light on the second floor; the junior partner thinks it was caused by an incandescent light on the first floor—but my opinion is that it was caused by an Israelite in the basement!"

Life.

(G. E. M.)

I am a grain of quinine, white as the virgin snow that falls from Heaven. My name is Life. Forth I go into the fever-stricken camps, where stalks disease.

And do my kindly unseen work. Under my magic touch the germs of death are vanquished. And shrink into themselves. Where lies a human tossing on a bed of thorns. Thoughts whirling tumultuous through his disordered brain.

A woman, wan and languished, with a heavy eye and yellow skin. The wasting fever had hold her life: Or may, perchance, a youth in southern climes.

Struck down by that insidious foe that stalks the swamps, Malaria. And lying stretched upon a couch of skins or Spanish moss.

Calling in wandering accents. "Mother," "Sister," "Sweetheart!"— Unto these I go, and waging 'cessant warfare Upon these tiny molecules of death, I conquer—I alone, and win them back again.

To Life's green shores. search through every nerve and fibre of their being. And deal a blow to every animalcule. There working at his devilish task of Death.

And breaking down Life's tissues. And then, the cause removed, kind Nature waxes herself. And brighter glance and ruddy glow return to cheeks. Lone wan with sickness.

Dear friends and comrades, doctors, nurses, Crowd round and say: "Saved his life. By our good care, And wondrous skill, he's living yet."

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A gentleman once possessed a valuable sporting dog which was extremely clever in the retrieving of game. The owner, however, was a remarkably bad shot, and one day, on firing both barrels hastily at a rabbit, he heard a mournful howl. The next moment his dog appeared, carrying a black object in his mouth, and laid it carefully at his master's feet. The animal had retrieved his own tail.

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MEATS IN GERMANY.

Almost a Famine.—Improved Methods off Slaughtering.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

From time to time the United States Department of Commerce and Labor has received reports from its various consuls in Germany giving accounts of a meat famine in the Fatherland. The scarcity of cattle in Germany is probably due primarily to the strict laws of that country forbidding importation of live stock from countries in which certain animal diseases are known to exist. The elaborate and complicated system of inspections and prohibitions imposed upon the importation of meats and domestic animals by the new meat inspection law of Germany, which went into effect a few months ago, had the effect of increasing the prices of pork, beef, veal and mutton by diminishing the available supply. On account of a few cases of Texas fever which existed among the cattle coming from the southern and Western part of the United States, live stock from this country are excluded; similarly because cases of foot and mouth disease were known to exist in Russia, Denmark and Sweden, cattle from those countries are likewise denied admission.

Soon after the new inspection law was put into effect the imports of live stock and meat supplies greatly decreased until the situation in Germany was extremely grave. Prices asked for dressed meat went quite beyond the reach of many working people in the

ways is very complete. Ample cleaning facilities are constantly employed and these in conjunction with powerful ventilating fans keep the establishment clean and odorless.

Every animal that enters the Berlin abattoir is inspected to see whether it is fit to kill. After animals are put to death those whose flesh is considered absolutely dangerous are destroyed. Owing to the prevalence of poverty the German authorities are unwilling to waste anything that can be saved. Animals killed are divided into four classes.

The first class consists of meat which is thoroughly sound; this is allowed to go to general markets. The second class consists of animals having some small local disease which does not taint the bulk of the meat. The affected parts only are destroyed and the rest is sold directly to poor consumers in quantities not exceeding six pounds. The third class is that which is of a quality so diseased that it cannot be safely sold in a raw state. However, it may be eaten without detrimental results if thoroughly sterilized. It is accordingly subjected to a temperature of from 220 to 230 degrees in a steam boiler and then sold to the poor, like the rest. The fourth class animals are those which are so diseased as to merit total destruction. While it may appear loath-

ing in the orchard pasturing, the orchard with neither sheep or hogs resulted in better yields than those not pastured. The fertilized orchards yield an average increase of 55 bushels per acre over those to which no fertilizer had been applied. Data was collected of the value of spraying apples and it was shown that while 8,430 bushels of sprayed apples brought an average of \$2.02 per bushel, 6,365 bushels of unsprayed apples brought but \$1.80 per bushel.

The effect of distance between trees planted before 1880 was studied in its relation to yield. Taking figures from an average of four years it was found that trees planted 30 by 30 feet apart yield 186 bushels per acre; trees 31 by 31, to 35 by 35 feet apart, 222 bushels per acre, and trees 36 by 36 to 40 by 40 feet apart yield 229 bushels per acre a year. Observations in the counties showed that while the site is not a very important factor the best site is doubtless one that is sufficiently elevated to give good opportunity for air and for water drainage and not so high as to be especially exposed to the wind.

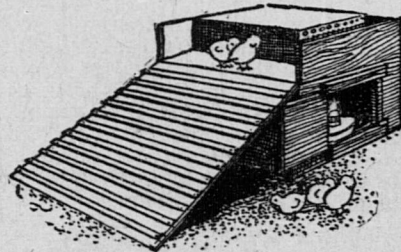
This survey of the New York section covering, as it does, the actual practices of farmers in two of the most important fruit-growing counties of New York, and giving the actual results in yields and income by different methods of treatment in hundreds of orchards, is on a sufficiently large scale to make the results obtained of more than usual value and interest. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the cultural methods long recommended by experiment stations as a result of trials on a small scale hold true when applied to orcharding on a commercial scale.

Up-to-Date Weather Reports.

The latest work upon which the United States Weather Bureau has entered is a system of meteorological observations from vessels at sea by wireless telegraphy and the simultaneous issuance of weather forecasts and storm warnings to those vessels. The Weather Bureau has prepared a special code by means of which exact information as to date and hour, latitude and longitude of the vessel, atmospheric pressure, temperature, force and direction of the wind, and the character of the sky are all compressed into four words. As soon as any coast wireless telegraph station receives such dispatch from vessels, the message is to be delivered at once to the Weather Bureau at Washington. Should the contents of this message be of such importance as to demand special storm warnings, notices will be prepared and dispatched by wireless telegraphy to all vessels in the vicinity affected. The value of such a service might be cited when the experience of the steamship Campania is remembered. On October 11 last, this liner was caught in a hurricane. The storm was found to have had no great area and it is stated by the Weather Bureau that had the system proposed been in use at that time, warning of its existence might have enabled the Campania and other vessels to avoid its center of activity. Another feature of great value in this

A Brooder for a Dollar.

The Department of Agriculture has recently published a method of constructing a chicken brooder, the total cost of which might come well within \$1.00. Such a brooder has been given careful trial by the Connecticut experiment station, and has given excellent results when used in a shed or colony house. The lower section of the brooder which contains the lamp for heating is a box 3 ft. square made of 10 inch boards and covered with tin or galvanized iron. About this cover, around the edges of the lamp box, one inch strips are nailed. Two one inch holes are bored through these strips on each side of the box for the purpose of ventilation. A floor of matched boards is laid on the strips. A hole 8 inches in diameter is cut in the center of this floor and over it is turned an old tin



THE DOLLAR BROODER.

pan 10 inches in diameter, the sides of the pan being full of holes to allow free circulation of heat. Over this is placed a table 2 feet 6 inches square with legs 4 1/2 inches high. Around the sides of this table is tacked a curtain of old felt cut from top to bottom at intervals of five or six inches to allow the chicks to pass in and out at will, the whole being surrounded by boards 4 inches high and 3 inches long nailed together at the corners and resting on the floor of the brooder. When the chicks are ten days old one of these boards may be taken away and the bridge used so that the chicks may run from the hover to the floor of the room. The description of the brooder can be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 287, which can be had upon application to members of Congress or to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Double-Yolked Eggs.

Squire Meadows, who lived down at Four Corners, was classed as a "mean old son-of-a-gun." He didn't mind buying new farm implements every year and allowing them to rust and ruin out in the winter rains and snows, but he would not buy his wife a sewing machine or a dish-washing machine to lessen the labors of housework. She was never allowed spending money, and whenever anything necessary was wanted for the house the Squire always went himself to the village store and made a trade of some farm stuff for the article desired.

One day the good wife wanted a package of darning needles, and told her husband so.

"Now, Abigail," he said, "what's ther use of gettin' so 'stravagant? Winter's coming on, an' thar's that fodder cutter ter buy; can't yer get along somehow with less?"

The argument ended by a reduction to a single needle. Squire Meadows took a fresh laid egg down to the country store and inquired of the storekeeper whether he would trade a darning needle for an egg. The owner was willing and the trade was made. Now it seems that this store, in addition to being a grocery, dry goods establishment and post office, was also one where liquid refreshments were dispensed. The owner was known as a man of great cordiality to his customers, often inviting them to a "treat on him."

The Squire, having made one trade, looked around at the array of bottles



Scene in American Slaughter House.

How they do it in Germany.

great busy cities. While it was reported that the butchers and meat merchants were taking advantage of the situation and charging double prices, investigation showed that they were in reality in serious difficulties, for instead of increased profits they were making less money than before the law went into effect. A number of them announced to the municipal authorities their intention to relinquish their business. Mass meetings have been held by citizens and meat dealers with an endeavor to induce the authorities to make the meat inspection laws less stringent, but so far without result.

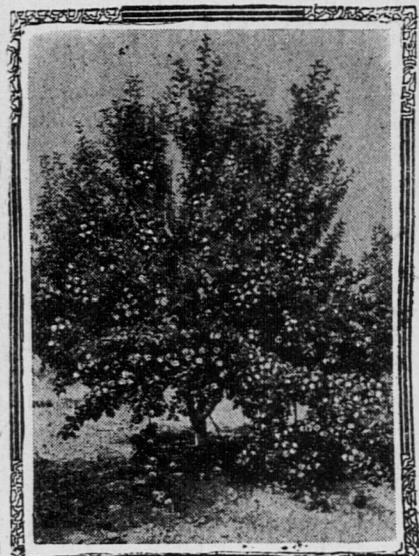
The model abattoir and cattle markets of Europe at the present time are to be found in Germany. There are extensive and well equipped establishments in several large cities, but those which are the newest with the latest improvements and regarded as the best of all are at the old university town of Halle and at Mannheim on the Rhine. These are almost duplicate plants.

As early as 1878 there were city abattoirs at Mannheim, one for Jews and one for Christians. In 1890 it was decided to construct a single new abattoir in connection with the new market. This was completed in May, 1900. This latter abattoir is a model of perfection, ample provision being made for receiving animals and shipping dressed carcasses. The visitor does not receive suggestions of slaughtering through any appearance of blood on surrounding walls, nor does he smell it in the air, as in many of the American slaughter houses. Buildings are of brick, stone, iron and glass, of good appearance, substantially and admirably adapted to their respective purposes. All are supplied with hot and cold water, live steam, electric lights and either steam or electric power. These operate a great variety of mechanical labor-saving appliances. The hoisting apparatus is handled so that manual lifting is almost wholly avoided, and by suspended tramways, carcasses and other heavy parts may be moved in all directions in the killing halls. Artificial ventilation is also provided so that every apartment may be supplied with currents of fresh air, dry, and either cold or warm as desired. The rooms for slaughter are large, light and airy. Instead of little pens as is the usual case in France, the arrangements at Mannheim are for a separate hall for every kind of animal and a regular corps of licensed butchers is employed by the establishment.

Butchering is, comparatively speaking, humanely done. The large animals are killed by a percussion gun attached to the head with a mask, and the smaller ones are stunned by a blow on the head and then bled. Of course, the Jewish butchering is accomplished by a different method and according to the rites prescribed by that religion. Inspectors are present to supervise the slaughter and every quarter passed and approved for market is properly branded. The system of general drainage, subterranean conduits and service tram-

Apple Growing.

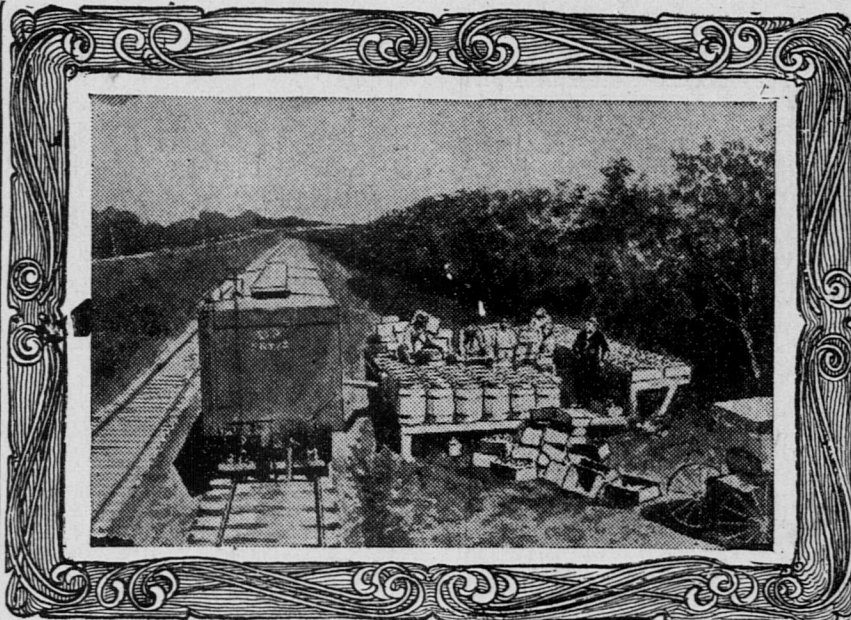
The Department of Agriculture often receives communications from farmers who are maintaining that the practical agriculturist does not have much faith in experiments conducted at experiment stations, as they are on such a small scale that great weight cannot be attached to the results. The statement is made that were these experiments made on a large scale or under conditions such as confront the farmer himself, they might prove more valuable. Taking this standpoint as a rule to follow the New York experiment station through the Department of Agriculture has reported the results of an examination of 1,138 apple orchards covering 8,642 acres in Wayne and Orleans counties, New York. Both of these counties are extensive apple growing regions. In one township every or-



A PROFITABLE APPLE TREE.

chard as large as an acre in extent was visited. Observations were made on such factors as location, site, aspect, soil, management, distance between trees, pruning, present condition of the orchard, orchard troubles, etc. The agent of the New York station found that for orchards tilled five years or more there was an increased yield of about 80 per cent. over orchards which had been five years or more in sod. This greater yield in the tilled orchards was found not to be due entirely to cultivation, as the man who tills his orchard usually gives it better care as regards fertilizers, spraying, pruning, etc.

Figures were compiled of orchards in sod which were used as pasture for live stock. While it was found that hogs were least and cattle most



PACKING APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.

proposed system is that the Weather Bureau will thus be enabled to send to trans-Atlantic liners and other vessels, information as to the limit of fog and ice on the Grand Banks so that by slightly altering their course they may steer clear of these dangers.

SECRETARY SHAW WAS LATE.

He Narrowly Escaped "Call Down" by Vigilant Watchman.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was three minutes late in reaching the Treasury Department the other morning and narrowly escaped being held up by the vigilant watchman at the door.

It was raining when he arrived, and he hurried through one of the seldom used entrances to the building.

It is one of the regulations of his department that all employees arriving late shall register the time of their arrival at a desk near the entrance.

Mr. Shaw did not consider himself amenable to this regulation and hurried to the elevator to go to his office, on the second floor. The watchman noticed his apparent carelessness in not registering, and, not recognizing him, hurried after the Secretary to remind him of his neglect.

When the watchman reached the elevator, however, he heard the conductor address his passenger as "Mr. Secretary."

The watchman's activity ceased immediately.

Secretary Shaw remarked later in the day that he was sorry he did not go back and register, as all good employees are required to do.

on the shelf, and, smacking his lips, said:

"Why, say, look yere Perkins, they say yer treat yer customers pretty well at times ter somethin' stronger'n water?"

"Sure," responded the storekeeper, "What'll yer hev?"

"Oh, I guess mine'll be sherry'n egg."

Perkins went over to the shelf, brought out the egg just traded in by the Squire, broke it into the glass and was prepared to pour in the liquor, when Meadows yelled out:

"Say, look yere, Perkins, 'dat thar egg I brung yer is a double-yelker; don't yer owe me another darnin' needle?"

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